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SUPPORT

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AT ITS PREVIOUS SESSIONS

Refugees and displaced persons - present and future role of the United Nations Development Programme in the field of refugee aid and development

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

The present report has been prepared in connection with General Assembly resolution 89/65 of 30 June 1989 and with reference to further discussion on the subject at the special session of the Council in February 1990. The report reviews the impact of the growing numbers of refugees and displaced persons on tempoarary and permanent host environments, creating an impediment to development, diverting scarce resources and engendering hostile reactions as their presence creates economic hardships. The report refers to the current and future role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in helping to bridge the gap between relief assistance and development. Among future strategies recommended are inclusion of the problem of displacement as a new criterion for calculating indicative planning figure (IPF) levels; co-ordination of overall United Nations assistance in the field; continued collaboration between UNDP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in formulating programmes and mobilizing resources; establishment of a trust fund; promotion of the fullest participation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in refugee-related rehabilitation; integration of women into mainstream activities relating to refugees and development efforts; and the establishment of a focal point for United Nations policy on this matter.

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INTRODUCTION

1. During earlier sessions of the Governing Council, the Administrator has provided information on the involvement of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in programmes to address the effects of massive population displacement, resulting from both natural and political causes. Events in Afghanistan, the Sudan and southern Africa have been brought to the attention of the Council on different occasions. At its thirty-sixth session, the Council, in its decision 89/64 of 30 June 1989, endorsed the results of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America (PEC), 1/ which sought to galvanize the resources and commitments of the international community to tackle the problem of displacement.

2. The present report on refugees and displaced persons has been prepared in connection with Governing Council decision 89/65 of 30 June 1989 and with reference to further discussion on the subject at the special session of the Council in February 1990, prompted by the growing significance of this category of human beings, both in numbers and in world-wide impact. It is the first written report on the subject to be placed before the Council by the Administrator.

I. IMPACT OF REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

3. The world-wide impact of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, competing for scarce resources otherwise prescribed for development, demands the attention of the international community. In sheer numbers, the situation is worsening; according to most recent estimates, there are 15 million officially recognized refugees, 14 million displaced persons and 277,930 returnees. 2/

4. The phenomenon of displacement reflected in the number of refugees, returnees and displaced persons is captured in various resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. It is evident from these resolutions, that the international community treats the three categories of uprootedness as part of the same problem, although the causes may differ. The effects of refugees, returnees and displaced persons on the temporary or permanent host environment are destructive in that they create an impediment to development, cause the diversion of scarce human and financial resources, bring severe pressure upon already weak national and local administrative structures and oftentimes provide a fertile breeding ground for hostility between different communities. Refugees and displaced persons also contribute to environmental degradation through overcrowding and increased pressures on available land, forestry, grazing and water resources.

5. In general, the proportion of women and their dependent children among the various ctagories of displaced people is estimated at 70 per cent. Programmes aimed at improving the conditions of refugees can only be effectively developed through an adequate understanding of the needs of women refugees. Women's participation in both planning and implementing technical assistance activities is essential, since it is through women that the majority of communities can be movilized. It is of special importance to ensure equitable access to resettlement efforts, including help in such critical areas as shelter, health and education which are essential to growth and development.

A. Effects on development

6. Approximately 33 countries (16 in Africa, 7 in Asia and 10 in Latin America) are affected by disruptive and persistent forms of uprootedness. In most cases, large numbers of people are unable to be economically productive and must rely on the host Government and the international community for support. In many rural communities, refugees add to the already high population density. The resulting stress on the local economy puts at risk the fragile economic environment.

7. In many affected communities formerly able to support themselves through their own efforts at virtually no cost to their Government and to produce marketable surpluses for the benefit of the national economy, the result of displacement has invariably damaged the economic infrastructure and destroyed the productive base, thereby creating a new dependency. In such instances, the capacity to produce and distribute food collapses, placing large segments of the population at risk of starvation. In southern Africa, it is estimated that the cost of humanitarian assistance needed to support an uprooted population of around 1 million families ranges from $750 million to $1 billion a year.

8. Hostilities in southern Africa have closed down critical transport routes and cut the lifelines of the international import/export trade, setting in motion a chain of negative economic results: (a) freight rate increases have made exports less competitive and imports more costly; (b) the volume and terms of trade have become unfavourable; and (c) the balance of trade, balance of payments and foreign exchange situation have worsened. Roads, vehicles, warehouses and other essential facilities, barely adequate for the local population, have become stretched to the limits of capacity in order to serve an incremental population.

9. Invariably, the already inadequate supply of potable water in areas hosting refugees becomes severely over-used with attendant health problems. Health staff and facilities are strained to meet the demand and prevent epidemics. Already weakened educational facilities creak under the weight of unplanned student intake.

B. Reactions within host communities

10. With increased economic hardships caused by the mushrooming of transient populations, hostilities become more evident. Tribal and other ethnic rivalries surface. Matters worsen where the newcomers benefit from public assistance, channelled through governmental organs, regardless of the source of such help. In most cases, emergency relief focuses on the refugees and displaced people, overlooking the needs of the host community which kept the refugees/displaced persons alive before the advent of international assistance. Furthermore, host government personnel sacrifice much valuable time dealing with the emergency, that could otherwise be directed towards sustainable development. Health services, food distribution, water supply and other emergency services are staffed by host government nationals who often neglect their regular jobs. The constant flow of international personnel attracted by the emergency increases their burden, without benefits to the total community.

11. Assistance to refugees introduces economic goods without any system of value exchange. Instead it creates conflict between market-driven, incentive-motivated production and humanitarian aid delivered "free" for those in need. In southern Africa and Central America, however, these conflicts are being resolved by making resources available in such a way as to eliminate shortages and constraints to rehabilitation, and are supportive of production incentives.

C. General Assembly resolutions

12. Successive reports of the Secretary-General on refugees, returnees and displaced persons, culminating with his report to the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly 3/ have enunciated the magnitude and urgency of the problem. In this connection, the General Assembly in its resolution 44/136 of 15 December 1989, endorsed the Secretary-General's recommendation, aimed at attributing to the United Nations resident co-ordinators, the function of co-ordinating assistance for internally displaced persons, in close co-operation with Governments, local representatives of donor countries and United Nations agencies in the field. Furthermore, in its resolution 42/107 of 7 December 1987, the Assembly requested UNDP "to increase its efforts to mobilize additional resources for refugee-related development projects and, in general, to promote and co-ordinate with the host countries and the donor community the integration of refugee-related activities into national development planning". In addition, the General Assembly, in various other resolutions adopted at the same session, 4/ requested UNHCR, UNDP and other members of the United Nations system to play a major role in helping to solve these problems in several host countries throughout Africa, Asia and Central America. The recurrent theme throughout the various General Assembly resolutions emphasizes the need to bridge the gap between relief assistance for refugees, returnees and displaced persons and development aid to host countries. Similarly, the report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the work of its fortieth session, 5/ points to the continuing crisis world wide. In its resolution 44/137 of 15 December 1989, the General Assembly approved the decision of the UNHCR Executive Committee entitled "Sharing of responsibilities for operational activities relating to refugees". 6/

II. INVOLVEMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

13. Uprootedness, which results in massive population movements seeking refuge across national borders, is normally the responsibility of UNHCR. On the basis of its statute, that organization has the mandate to assure protection and assistance to refugees while searching for durable solutions.

14. Population displacement within national borders remains the responsibility of the sovereign Government but there are many instances where the Government is unwilling or unable to exercise its mandate, owing to lack of resources or other constraints. On those occasions, the international community is invited to provide support.

15. The UNDP becomes involved because displacement of any significance poses serious threats to development. A search for durable solutions for refugees, the

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reintegration of returnees or the resettlement of internally displaced persons, all constitute a developmental challenge to Governments. Although different approaches are pursued, determined by the requirements and circumstances of each situation, it is clear that all categories of displacement, regardless of cause, need to be integrated in the socio-economic environment through carefully designed plans and programmes. Accordingly, prime collaboration between UNHCR and UNDP, and the appropriate involvement of the United Nations development system, arises from recognition that rehabilitation, reconstruction and long-term development are essential ingredients for permanent solutions to uprootedness. This recognition was evident in a joint communiqué issued by the Administrator and the High Commissioner in 1987. Similarly, several agreements have been reached in Africa 7/ and Central America 8/ which concretize the collaboration. Both UNHCR and UNDP participate in the inter-agency African Emergency Task Force, under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, Regional Co-operation, Decolonization and Trusteeship, which seeks to co-ordinate the response of the United Nations system to emergencies, including that of unplanned displacement.

16. The Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II), 7/ led to an understanding of the necessity to link refugee aid and development for which UNDP has been entrusted in the implementation and follow-up of development assistance related to refugees and returnees. The UNDP provides support to Governments to strengthen their capacity and cope with the burden of hosting large numbers of uprooted persons through the formulation of programmes and projects and the mobilization of resources. As recommended by the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action, 7/ UNDP resident representatives serve as focal points within the United Nations system in the identification, formulation and implementation of rehabilitation, recovery and development programmes in southern Africa. In all its activities, UNDP collaborates with UNHCR in joint exploratory missions to formulate programmes and projects and to mobilize resources.

17. In its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988, the General Assembly approved the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America (PEC) 1/ as one of the support instruments for the Peace Plan 9/ agreed upon by the Presidents of the region. Assistance to refugees, displaced populations and repatriates is the immediate emergency priority within the Special Plan as agreed upon by the six Central American Governments and the Government of Mexico in their regional strategy on the subject. The various agreements adopted by the recipient countries led to the convening of the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA) 8/ in May 1989, aided by PEC and the work of UNHCR. The International Conference, attended by 58 countries, approved a plan of action 8/ for three years which sets the basis on which to manage solutions to the problems of the 2.2 million refugees and displaced persons involved. Projects formulated by Governments with the co-operation of UNHCR and UNDP within the plan of action form part of the country development plans aimed at the economic and social integration of the uprooted populations. The countries that approved the plan of action have established national and international mechanisms under CIREFCA, with the participation of recipient countries, donors, the representative of the Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, UNDP, UNHCR, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations. These

mechanisms have made possible important changes in the mobilization of resources and have secured financing for a significant percentage of projects. The center-piece of this initiative is the Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Repatriated Persons (PRODERE), a major integrated project, the objective of which is the social and economic integration of displaced persons. This project was approved in 1989 by the recipient countries (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua), as well as the components of the United Nations system and a first donor (Italy). The aim of PRODERE is to improve living conditions and promote self-sustaining development in Central America. PRODERE is being implemented by UNDP with the co-operation of UNHCR, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in conjunction with the Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO). Beneficiaries, including host communities, are expected to number 445,000. A task force composed of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General and the representatives of UNHCR and UNDP was established in July 1989, and meets regularly to co-ordinate and provide optimal support for the requirements of the Governments of the countries of Central America and Mexico.

18. In Afghanistan, the UNDP, under the overall umbrella of its reconstruction and rehabilitation programme, is funding and executing several projects costing about $14 million. More than 50 low-cost sub-projects are being implemented by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) under sub-contractual arrangements with UNDP. The sub-projects cover a wide range of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities which include emergency supplies of seeds and fertilizers; rehabilitation of roads and irrigation canals; training in agriculture, veterinary sciences and office management; and control of drug abuse.

19. The Resident Representative of UNDP at Bangkok has been the Director of the United Nations Border Relief Operations (UNBRO) since 1982. UNBRO is supervised by the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Humanitarian Assistance to Cambodia and provides humanitarian relief assistance to about 290,000 displaced Cambodians living along the border of Thailand as well as in Thai villages. Since January 1988, administrative and supervisory arrangements have been taken over by UNDP under a memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and UNDP.

20. The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) have traditionally been closely involved in humanitarian endeavours, tackling the problems of uprooted population by being impartial intermediaries between communities torn by strife and dislocation. United Nations volunteer specialists in Africa, Asia, Central America and the Arab States play an important role by participating in programmes aimed at sensitizing world opinion to the plight of uprooted people; ensuring food aid, shelter, medical care and other immediate relief; planning and implementing reconstruction and sanitation activities; providing counselling services and vocational training; and promoting income-generating activities.

21. Resident representatives in their capacity as United Nations resident co-ordinators, have a distinct role to perform in co-ordinating policies and programmes governing external flows, including those to tackle emergencies. Their ongoing dialogue with Governments and with the donor community, as well as with UNHCR and the pertinent agencies in the United Nations system, enables them to identify and promote solutions within the development framework of the host country.

22. In 1988, the Administrator established an inter-bureau task force, charged with the responsibility for examining the issues of displacement by drawing on the experience of Africa, Asia, Central America and the Middle East, with a view to proposing a UNDP corporate policy relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons. The Administrator appointed a senior consultant who, through extensive field study and the support of the various bureaux, demonstrated the necessity for UNDP to establish a focal point for its policy on this issue. The work of the task force is the basis for the present report to the Governing Council.

III. FUTURE STRATEGIES

23. Displacement or uprootedness is now correctly viewed as being a constraint to development, regardless of its origin. For UNDP, however, it gives an added dimension to its Programme. Although the provision of resources and support to Governments is clearly within the mandate of the Programme, the attendant conditions normally spawned by emergencies, are beyond the capacity of UNDP. When these emergencies arise from natural disasters, the resident representative has recourse to seeking headquarters approval of limited, project-related funds from Special Programme Resources (SPR). When the disaster is from man-made causes, no such recourse is currently available.

24. The developmental mandate of UNDP, translated into medium-term to long-term projects and programmes, with resources provided through the framework of national and inter-country indicative planning figures does not lend itself to the speedy or flexible response required to meet emergencies caused by displacement. In a few instances, Governments have drawn on IPF for modest injections of resources linked to displacement, but this procedure is not the norm.

25. The problem becomes more acute when the resident representative in his/her capacity of resident co-ordinator (or Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Emergency Operations) is unable to allocate resources to underpin the co-ordination functions needed in such operations. The practice which grew out of the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA), where various organs and agencies of the seconded United Nations staff work directly under the resident co-ordinator, should be institutionalized whenever an emergency of any significance arises. Similarly, inter-agency task forces at United Nations headquarters must be sustained to ensure overall institutional co-ordination. Equally, the country level United Nations disaster management groups, under the chairmanship of the resident co-ordinator, and comprised of representatives of appropriate United Nations agencies and programmes, is well suited to co-ordinate the response of the United Nations system in the affected country.

26. Scarcity of resources remains a major problem in the face of emergencies, more so when they arise from political circumstances. On an operational level, the resident representative (in his/her capacity as resident co-ordinator) needs to be able to obtain access to resources speedily, including cash contributions from the donor community, to put together a special set of emergency, although recognizably

temporary, measures. For example, the resident representative should be able to travel, approve immediate disbursements and engage specialized nationals for short periods, in order to provide prompt, on-the-spot assessment. Although, at present, SPR cannot be obtained for the financing of relief requirements caused by man-made disasters, the Governing Council should consider SPR as a source of temporary operational emergency funds to enable the resident co-ordinator to undertake assessments of emergencies relating to refugees and displaced persons.

27. The collaboration of UNHCR and UNDP at major conferences on the issue of uprootedness, e.g., Oslo (1988) 7/ and CIREFCA (1989) 8/ has in the past reflected parallel approaches. Emphasis for the future will be on joint aproaches in the formulation of projects and programmes, the mobilization of resources and the co-ordination of aid. The strategy is to recognize that relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development are part of the same continuum and, therefore, to integrate investment with humanitarian assistance. One means of establishing this approach is to ensure that Governments create within their planning organs the necessary capacity to respond as a matter of priority when upheavals occur. Assessment of development assistance requirements when uprootedness becomes long term must be included whenever a national needs assessment is conducted, as in the National Technical Co-operation Assessments and Programme (NaTCAP). At the same time, Governments must be prepared to bring the problem to the attention of the international community, including the placing of the subject on the agenda of round table and consultative group meetings.

28. The Council's attention is also drawn to the discussion on SPR in the Administrator's note on resources for the fifth cycle (DP/1990/8). This includes an outline of the measures being undertaken for the training of UNDP staff to upgrade their skills in disaster management in the context of longer-term development. The measures foreseen provide a framework to offer training to UNDP field office staff in the areas of refugees and displaced persons, at least for the initial emergency phase.

29. Furthermore, a better understanding of the important contributions made by NGOs in the provision of emergency humanitarian aid and/or long-term development assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and their potential for possible future assistance in countries like Cambodia and Namibia must be recognized. The UNDP should build on its experiences to date to further operational co-operation with NGOs in ongoing and new situations.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

30. The Administrator proposes the following recommendations:

(a) The Governing Council should consider the possible inclusion of the problem of displacement as a new criterion for calculating IPF levels;

(b) The UNDP should allocate sufficient financial resources to ensure that Resident Representatives in their capacity as resident co-ordinators are able to co-ordinate United Nations assistance in the field, by providing:

(i) Access to SPR resources for prompt, on-the-spot assessment of emergencies relating to refugees and displaced persons, subject to a prescribed limit applicable in all cases;

(ii) Resources for rehabilitation and longer-term development assistance needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

(iii) Training of UNDP field office staff in disaster management within the context of development, including matters related to the handling of refugees and displaced persons to enable the field office staff to co-ordinate United Nations assistance at the country level;

(c) In situations where the Secretary-General appoints an overall co-ordinator for the United Nations system and for external donor emergency, rehabilitation and longer-term development assistance, UNHCR and UNDP should provide, as appropriate, a co-ordinating emergency unit for the planning of the response on the basis of respective responsibilities for refugees, returnees and displaced persons;

(d) Recognizing the mandate of UNHCR with regard to the protection of and assistance to refugees, and the search for durable solutions, increasingly closer co-operation between UNHCR and UNDP is recommended both at United Nations Headquarters and in the field, to ensure that their complementary mandates and capacities are fully exploited in formulating programmes and mobilizing resources. In connection with the latter, joint UNHCR/UNDP missions should be sent to specific donor countries;

(e) The UNDP should establish specific trust funds as a means of attracting resources for displaced persons, possibly including funding from private sources;

(f) Given the role that NGOs and UNVs have played in refugee assistance programmes and their access to sources of funding other than those readily open to governmental organizations, UNDP should also promote maximum participation of NGOs and UNVs in rehabilitation and development efforts for refugees and displaced persons. This could include involving NGOs in the discussions of regional and national strategies, improved communications with NGOs at the field level so that governmental and non-governmental activities will complement and reinforce each other and supporting NGO activities that bring a degree of outreach or acceptability not otherwise attainable;

(g) Recognizing that women and their dependants make up the majority of the refugee and displaced populations, programmes should recognize women's roles as decision-makers and as an economic resource. Assessment missions should address the needs of women and their dependants to ensure that they are integrated into mainstream activities aimed at improving the conditions of refugees and displaced populations;

(h) The UNDP should establish a focal point at its headquarters to ensure inter-bureau co-ordination and to provide staff support with respect to refugees, returnees and displaced persons.

Notes

1/ A/42/949, annex.

2/ World Refugee Survey. 1988 in Review (Washington, D.C., U.S. Committee for Refugees, 1989).

3/ A/44/520.

4/ See, for example, General Assembly resolutions 44/137, 44/139, 44/151 and 44/154 of 15 December 1989.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 12 A (A/44/12/Add.1).

6/ Ibid., para. 33.

7/ Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II) held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July 1984. Declaration and Programme of Action (A/39/402, annex). See also General Assembly resolution 39/139 of 14 December 1984; International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, held at Oslo from 22 to 24 August 1988; Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (A/43/717 and Corr.1, annex). See also Assembly resolution 43/116 of 8 December 1988.

8/ International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA), held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989. Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons (A/44/523, annex). See also General Assembly resolution 44/139 of 15 December 1989.

9/ Esquipulas II summit meeting. See Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987, document S/19085, annex.

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POLICY

FINANCIAL, BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

REPORT ON THE STATUS OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Review of the experience gained in the provision of management services

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

The present report is submitted in response to Governing Council decision 88/54 of 1 July 1988, by which it requested the Administrator to report to the Council every two years on the status of management services undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It reports on the experience of UNDP in providing such services, and attempts to address the concerns expressed by the Council on this issue at its thirty-sixth session.

The use of management services continued to grow during 1988 and 1989. As at February 1990, 72 agreements were in effect funded by the development banks (excluding 57 projects funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)) and bilateral donors with a total budget of $396 million; of this amount $239 million had been expended since 1986. Management services continue to be a cost-effective mechanism for the delivery of development assistance and supports co-ordination at the field level. The Administrator is confident that they do not adversely affect the multilateral character of the UNDP or the level of contributions to UNDP core resources, and that support costs are fully recovered.

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 5	3
II.	STATUS AND GROWTH OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES OPERATIONS	6 - 32	4
III.	SALIENT FEATURES OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES OPERATIONS	33 - 52	9
IV.	GUIDELINES FOR THE PROVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES	53	13
V.	RECOMMENDATION	54 - 56	14

Tables

1.	Project expenditures under management services projects	15
2.	Management services support cost recoveries	16
3.	Distribution of support cost recoveries	16
4.	Donor voluntary contributions to United Nations Development Programme in national currency and management services programmes funding	17

Annexes

I.	Projects funded by the international fund for agricultural development	18
II.	Projects funded under management services agreements funded by the World Bank and regional development banks	22
III.	Projects under management services agreements funded under bilateral grants	24
IV.	Support cost recoveries in relation to project expenditures, 1986-1989	27

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In Governing Council decision 83/5, of 24 June 1983, UNDP was authorized to undertake management services if requested by recipient Governments. The following services were seen as likely to be provided: (a) management, in whole or in part, of projects on behalf of the donors; (b) elaboration of project or programme proposals, including project identification and formulation of project documents; (c) assistance in the provision of inputs to projects, such as advice or assistance in recruitment of personnel or procurement of equipment and supplies; (d) logistic support, such as customs clearance, dispensary facilities, clerical or transportation assistance; and (e) monitoring or supervision of projects.

2. At its thirty-fifth session, the Governing Council considered the report of the Administrator (DP/1988/59) containing a review of the experience gained in the provision of management services. In its decision 88/54, of 1 July 1988, the Council noted that the activities undertaken under this operational modality were in conformity with the principles and guidelines set forth in its original decision 83/5 which had authorized the Administrator to provide management services. It further requested that a report on the status of management services be submitted every two years beginning in 1990, with an analysis of any trends that might appear over the longer term, including information, by individual donor, on the level of voluntary contributions to UNDP, compared with amounts provided under management services agreements.

3. At its thirty-sixth session, the Governing Council confirmed this request in its decision 89/59, of 30 June 1989, and added that the report to be presented at the thirty-seventh session should contain guidelines for the provision of management services, designed to take into account the central funding role and the multilateral mandate of UNDP.

4. In his report on management services (DP/1988/59) the Administrator concluded that the provision of management services had established itself as a useful additional vehicle for the delivery of development support. In particular, he emphasized that: (a) the arrangements afforded Governments a flexible mechanism to mobilize project inputs in a timely and cost-effective manner; (b) UNDP resources were not used to subsidize the costs of providing assistance under management services agreements; (c) there was no indication that the multilateral character of the UNDP programme or its role as a central funding agency for technical assistance had in any way been threatened by the use of the management services modality; and (d) there was no evidence that contributions to UNDP core resources had suffered as a result of donors making use of this modality.

5. Two more years of experience have now been gained; during this period the provision of management services has shown a steady growth. The Administrator is satisfied that the earlier conclusions regarding this modality remain valid.

II. STATUS AND GROWTH OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES OPERATIONS

6. The sources of funds for programmes handled through management services have continued to be the international lending institutions (IBRD/IDA, Inter American Development Bank, IFAD) and individual donor countries. Since 1987, the Office of Project Services (OPS) portfolio of such projects has more than doubled, from 63 to 129. The aggregate value of these projects - excluding IFAD loans - has increased from $213 million to $396 million; as regards IFAD loans supervised by OPS, these have grown in total value from SDR 237 million in 1988 to SDR 425 million at present.

7. As is apparent from table 1 of the present report, yearly expenditures have also risen accordingly, although less dramatically than during the first four years after this modality was introduced. The amounts drawn down annually by borrowers from IFAD loans have generally remained stable and when such disbursements are excluded (see annex IV to the present report), the increase in OPS expenditures on projects under management services has slowed down significantly.

8. In relative terms, the number of projects implemented under management services, compared to the total number of projects handled by OPS has remained small: at present, it accounts for nearly 8 per cent of the total number of projects, as compared with 4 per cent in 1986. In dollar terms however, the proportion is much higher, at approximately 30 per cent of the total value of the OPS project portfolio, reflecting larger average values in the case of management services projects.

9. These projects therefore continue to constitute a substantial part of OPS activities. Management services expenditures as a ratio of total OPS expenditures grew from 23 per cent in 1986, to nearly 33 per cent in 1987 and 1988, and 41 per cent in 1989. The surge in 1989, as will be shown, is mainly due to the impact of the procurement of commodities programme funded by Japan.

10. When compared with UNDP funded programmes as a whole, these projects remain a relatively marginal element. Yearly expenditures on management services agreements (MSA) projects were 6 per cent of total programme expenditures by UNDP in 1987 and over 8 per cent in 1989. Management services sponsored by bilateral donors were an even smaller part - about 5 per cent in 1987 and 1988 and less than 7 per cent in 1989.

11. A further analysis is made below of the three categories of management services operations, by source of funding, i.e., IFAD loans, projects funded by the multilateral development banks and those funded by bilateral donors.

A. Projects funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development

12. Loan administration in support of projects funded by IFAD has nearly doubled in volume over the past two years. Apart from the 29 projects that were active in 1987 and that are being carried forward, 20 new projects and 8 projects in the 1987

pipeline became active in the last two years, bringing the total number of IFAD funded projects in the OPS portfolio to 57. The aggregate value of these projects is SDR [special drawing rights] 425 million, of which over SDR 170 million have already been drawn down by the borrowers. In addition, 17 projects in the pipeline are at an advanced stage of preparation.

13. As part of its function as loan administrator, OPS normally participates in loan appraisal and negotiation, prior to its designation as "co-operating institution" with responsibility for supervising loan implementation on behalf of IFAD. The association of OPS is thus engaged for quite some time before signature of the respective loan agreements; since these projects essentially consist of long-term investment activities and their typical duration may be five to seven years, continuous involvement on the part of OPS is required on a long-term basis.

14. Occasionally, Governments may request OPS to assist with specific procurement or consultancy actions; in these cases, resources are provided by the Governments from the loan proceeds and OPS expenditures will then reflect the relative costs incurred. Apart from these infrequent cases, costs incurred by OPS in providing loan administration services consist only of the operations of a division within OPS dedicated to IFAD activities and the technical advisory services that OPS may need in backstopping the projects. These costs are fully covered by IFAD. As shown in table 2 of the present report, support cost recovery in relation to projects funded by IFAD grew from about $400,000 in 1986 to $1.3 million in 1989, a threefold increase, in line with the growth in the number of projects, from 18 to 57.

15. The geographical distribution of these projects reflects the mandate of IFAD to support the group of least developed countries (LDC) and the special programme of assistance to Africa. More than half of the 50 countries served by OPS under the co-operation with IFAD are in the Africa region, 14 in Asia and the Pacific, 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 in the Arab States and European region. Annex I to the present report gives a complete listing of IFAD-financed projects for which OPS acts as co-operating institution.

16. The advantages of this association appear to have been confirmed by the growth of the IFAD programme over the last two years. The principal role of OPS is to ensure that every step of project implementation is in conformity with the provisions of the loan agreements. The processing and formal approval by OPS of "withdrawal applications" submitted by the borrower are a pre-condition for IFAD to make loan disbursements. Also, the combination of loan administration with technical backstopping functions may allow the borrower to make more effective use of resources provided.

B. Projects funded by IBRD/IDA and the Inter-American Development Bank

17. As shown in annex II to the present report, the number of ongoing projects in this category grew from 21 in 1987 to 32 in 1989; 4 projects have been operationally completed and 15 new projects became operational; 5 new agreements

were signed in 1988, 8 in 1989 and 2 in early 1990. The aggregate budgets increased from $69 million in 1987 to $85 million in 1989, of which $35 million in services have been delivered during the same period.

18. There is no significant change in the nature and sectoral emphasis of the new projects that became operational in the last two years. Management services have continued to be requested for technical assistance loans and programmes within two main categories: support to public sector management and development of human resources. The new activities being implemented in Argentina, Bolivia and Uganda are components of substantial World Bank lending packages in support of structural adjustment. Past experience has shown that loan proceeds can often be utilized rapidly and cost effectively through management services arrangements; the mere fact that the Governments of these countries have repeatedly entered into new agreements for services of essentially the same kind indicates that they see advantages in drawing on the services of OPS in this connection.

19. It is worth noting that the work of UNDP and the World Bank in support of economic restructuring under management services arrangements, which has been extensive in the Latin American region, is now also being put to the test in the Africa region, notably in Uganda. Yearly expenditures by OPS on the Uganda programme almost quadrupled from 1987 to 1989.

20. Similarly, the scope of support and administrative services rendered for the new programmes implemented in Papua New Guinea and Turkey - placement of fellows in advanced training institutions in the first case and strengthening of management skills in the second - repeat the arrangements made under agreements with these countries in previous years.

21. Through the involvement of OPS, borrowers from international lending institutions receive direct project execution support, through established procedures for hiring international and national personnel, for procuring goods and services and for handling foreign currency accounts, giving them access to resources beyond the normal institutional reach of the national agencies. By avoiding delays, ensuring favourable contractual arrangements and co-ordinating the delivery of project inputs, OPS is contributing to a judicious utilization of resources and, ultimately, to increasing the borrower's capacity to absorb, thus mobilize, investment resources.

22. The participation of field offices in the provision of administrative and logistic support services, as well as of liaison with all national departments involved in the project has been on the rise in recent years. This is reflected in the field offices' share of management fees (see table 3 of the present report) which increased from 14 per cent of total fees collected in 1986 to 16 per cent in 1989. The trend towards decentralization has been particularly visible in Latin America; the UNDP offices in Argentina and Bolivia, where hundreds of national consultants have been recruited under these programmes, have been strengthened through the addition of project support units and have been given the appropriate delegation of authority by OPS.

C. Projects funded by bilateral donor agencies

23. The 13 projects in this category that were operational in 1987 have been carried into 1989 and one in Costa Rica, financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), was operationally completed last year. Of the 9 pipeline projects, 6 have become operational under management services agreements signed in 1988 and 1989. In addition, 19 new projects in 10 countries (excluding regional and global projects) have been added to the list. Resources made available by the donors for these projects amounted to $306 million, of which nearly $220 million in services have been extended to date. A complete listing of these projects is given in annex III to the present report.

24. The five donors funding projects in 1987 - Australia, France, Italy, Sweden and the United States of America - were joined by Japan and the Netherlands. Among the projects that became operational in the last two years, 9 are funded by Japan, 9 by Italy, 3 by the Netherlands, 3 by Sweden and one by Australia.

25. A significant new activity - in dollar terms - undertaken under the management services modality in the last two years, is a programme for the procurement of commodities funded by Japan in nine African countries - the Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, Togo and Zaire - at present totalling $115 million. Services rendered by OPS cover the full range of procurement activities from preparation of specifications, identification of potential suppliers, short-listing, review of bids, selection of successful bidders, purchasing, 1/ inspection and shipment. It should be noted that the resources made available by Japan are for procurement which is open to international competitive bidding, and thus to suppliers and manufacturers from developed as well as developing countries. The relevant bilateral agreements only restrict the categories of goods that may be imported and stipulate that items procured are to be utilized in support of the development process. The majority of goods so far procured accordingly fall within the categories of agricultural machinery and supplies, fertilizers, water supply equipment and transport vehicles.

26. This programme will continue until 1991, since additional funds have recently been made available by the Japanese Government. Five new agreements are under negotiation; two are essentially extensions of the previous programmes (Niger and Togo), and three cover support to new beneficiaries (Benin, the Central African Republic and Mali).

27. Aside from expanded procurement services, a significant trend in new projects that became operative in the last two years, as well as those that are at an advanced stage of negotiation, there is an increasing emphasis on rural development, support to social services and training. The projects in Guatemala, for instance, funded by the Netherlands, consist of community and NGO-led programmes for the development of micro-enterprises and local markets. Activities funded by Sweden in Burkina Faso and Niger in support of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) projects and under a regional project in southern Africa, provide technical assistance for strengthening local capacity in agro-forestry, crop production and development of agricultural technology for smallholders. One of the regional projects funded by Italy in Latin America

provides social services to a vulnerable segment of the population, the street children; in Viet Nam, Australia is financing English language training programmes aimed at strengthening the skills of teachers of English as well as teaching English to officers requiring a knowledge of the language to deal with trade and investment partners.

28. Although bilaterally funded management services projects tend to restrict the procurement of inputs to suppliers of the donor country as agreed between donor and recipient, exceptions are being made. Thus, the commodity procurement programme funded by Japan is open to non-Japanese suppliers; the resources made available by the Netherlands in Guatemala are tied to suppliers of services in the recipient country, as are those utilized in El Salvador under funding from Italy. In the latter case, a local NGO sub-contracted by OPS is responsible for the construction of 2,400 low-cost housing units and related social infrastructure; raw materials and tools are also procured from local suppliers.

29. Benefits deriving from UNDP involvement in the detailed design and implementation of these programmes reach both partners - the donor and the recipient of the grant. To the donor, an obvious advantage offered by UNDP is the network of field offices, especially if they do not have embassies or other appropriate official presence in countries where they wish to make a specific contribution to development. The presence of a UNDP field establishment, maintaining a close relationship with the local government, represents an important asset for a bilateral donor wishing to launch co-operative activities in regions where its official links are mainly representational.

30. The above translates into a benefit for the recipient country concerned, in helping to mobilize additional external resources. UNDP participation helps in co-ordinating utilization of these resources by ensuring that they are not duplicating ongoing related activities. At both the identification and implementation stages, UNDP can assist the beneficiaries in ensuring that projects are well designed. Finally, as the concrete example mentioned in paragraphs 35 and 36 below indicates, UNDP involvement facilitates a constructive dialogue between donor and beneficiaries on the issues of long-term sustainability and impact of the programme achievements.

D. Projects funded by the recipient country

31. A new development in the provision of management services is that a recipient country requests UNDP to render such services in support of activities funded by the national budget. Within the framework of an agreement signed in 1988, for instance, UNDP provides support services to the Government of Bolivia for procurement of goods and services related to the investment programme of the public sector. More than 200 requests for assistance in concluding procurement contracts have been processed to date, corresponding to a total value in goods and services of over $500 million. Most of this relates to procurement against funds provided by various donors, both multilateral and bilateral. OPS has also been requested to extend these services to procurement with funds allocated from the national budget.

32. The latter activities are being undertaken on behalf of government entities in Bolivia, applying UNDP procurement rules and practices, under three projects with a total value of $5.4 million. Annex III gives the relevant data on these projects. UNDP/OPS has in this way contributed to the efficient utilization of national resources, transparency, enhanced competitiveness and vendor participation and favourable contractual arrangements.

III. SALIENT FEATURES OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES OPERATIONS

33. As is apparent from the above, the Administrator has not met with any serious difficulties in complying with the general guidelines for providing management and other services, or with provisions of related Governing Council decisions.

A. Addressing development needs

34. Management services projects essentially fall within three broad development categories: rural development, economic and social restructuring and development of human resources. The projects administered on behalf of IFAD are all in the first category, as well as a number of projects funded by bilateral donors - over 80 per cent in dollar terms, excluding the non-project grants from Japan. The projects funded by the World Bank are mainly in the second category as is the procurement programme funded by Japan, which is essentially in support of the balance of payments of the recipient countries. Concern with the development of human resources is shared by borrowers of the World Bank and takes up the remainder. These were the areas which the Governing Council, in its decision 89/20 of 30 June 1989, identified as areas of primary concern to the Programme when responding to the diverse requirements for technical co-operation of the developing countries. As regards bilateral programmes, joint identification and formulation of projects with UNDP helps to place the supported activities in the framework of the country's own development priorities and country programme.

B. Impact and sustainability

35. Concern has been expressed on several occasions on the issues of impact and sustainability of the programmes funded by bilateral donors, once resources are exhausted and UNDP involvement ceases. A concrete example may illustrate that the Programme's constant attention to this concern is, in fact, one of the comparative advantages of UNDP over other partners in the development process. The project in Northern Darfur, in the Sudan, funded by Italy, has now reached its conclusion - although some activities will continue into 1990 to ensure smooth transfer of operational responsibilities to local authorities - and a preliminary assessment was conducted by the field office in consultation with present and former government authorities with responsibility in the project.

36. As a result, it has emerged that the involvement of UNDP as the Government's partner has not only resulted in the Government's overcoming serious constraints which could have negatively affected implementation or resulted in delays, but has

also helped to establish an effective mechanism for sectoral co-ordination between the central and the regional government. It has resulted in raising standards of work and expectations for quality of work, at all levels. During the course of implementation, it has facilitated the introduction by project authorities of elements of technology transfer and training of technicians. The UNDP approach to sustainability and self-reliance in view of the problems and needs of the local population and the institutions in Northern Darfur, has resulted in the formulation of additional projects to be financed by the Italian Government and opened opportunities in which institution building can be taken up by UNDP and other donors.

C. Multilateral character of the Programme

37. There is no evidence to suggest that the multilateral character of UNDP programmes has in any way been affected by the provision of management services. As mentioned earlier, activities funded by bilateral grants constitute in monetary terms less than 7 per cent of the UNDP overall Programme. This cannot be considered a threat to the multilateral principle. Also, prevalent bilateral restrictions to procure goods and services from the donor country are often mitigated in practice. In some cases, as mentioned in paragraph 28 above, such restrictions do not apply. Local procurement, or procurement from suppliers other than in the donor country is at times the most cost effective or technically feasible course and consequently approved by the donor country.

38. What remains visibly bilateral is the source of funds, and since the utilization of such funds is carried out within a multilateral framework, the management services modality, rather than threatening the principles on which UNDP operates, reinforces such principles by bringing into the multilateral ambit resources that would otherwise not be allocated in support of multilateral programmes. In paragraph 4 (b) of its decision 89/20, the Governing Council decided that UNDP, in conformity with the priorities of the recipient countries concerned, should direct its efforts towards maximizing its advantages, compared with other development co-operation programmes. Management services may be viewed as an example of how the comparative advantages of UNDP are recognized by recipients and donors alike, and deliberately exploited to maximize the effectiveness of their co-operative efforts.

39. In this connection, it is necessary to address the suggestions that have been made to the effect that a limitation of some kind should be placed on the volume of management services that UNDP can accept on behalf of bilateral donors. In theory, there are several ways in which a restriction of this kind could be applied, by for instance :

(a) Limiting the value of management services carried out on behalf of a given beneficiary country to a specific percentage of its IPF;

(b) Limiting the value of management services to a specific percentage of a donor country's voluntary contribution to UNDP;

(c) Limiting the value of management services to a specific percentage of aggregate project budgets executed by OPS;

(d) Limiting the value of management services to a specific percentage of the overall programme of UNDP.

40. The Administrator has carefully considered the implications of applying limitations of this kind to the provision of management services, and has concluded that such restrictions would create a new set of problems for beneficiary countries and bilateral donors alike.

41. Thus, the two first mentioned options may well have the effect of denying a prospective beneficiary country additional resources for development and should accordingly not be considered.

42. Similarly, placing limits on the extent to which UNDP or OPS should undertake to provide services related to bilateral grants would be arbitrary in its application, in that considerations of priorities would arise as between the needs of different countries. This is an unacceptable prospect and should also be discarded.

43. It should also be borne in mind that UNDP is not the only vehicle in the United Nations system concerned with multi-bilateral activities, trust funds and management services. The Expert Group on Successor Arrangements for Support Costs has rightly pointed out that it makes little sense to establish limits to such programmes for UNDP alone. Nothing would prevent a donor from switching to another United Nations organization which is not subject to such restrictions. Thus, if multi-bilateral programmes are for some reason to be curtailed, this can only be accomplished through a collective decision on the part of donors, perhaps within the framework of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

44. The Administrator is nevertheless mindful of the underlying concern with respect to the multilateral character of UNDP programmes. As stated in paragraph 37 above, however, the provision of management services to beneficiaries of bilateral grants is not seen to be a significant factor in this regard. At this point, therefore, the Administrator believes that it would be premature to present a proposal designed to restrict the use of this modality.

D. Effect on core funding

45. The concern has repeatedly been expressed that donors may hold back on their voluntary contribution to UNDP, preferring to channel multilateral funds through management services. The Administrator has seen no evidence that this has been or is likely to become the case. As shown in table 4 of the present report, the contributions to UNDP by donors that are at the same time funding programmes under the management services modality have been increased or maintained at constant levels over the years, in the currency of the contributions.

46. It may further be noted that one of the major users of the management services modality, Italy, has tended to channel non-core resources increasingly through the cost-sharing modality. The large programme to assist the resettlement of refugees and displaced persons in Central America is an example. Thus, management services may also form a building block in the broader dialogue between UNDP and bilateral donors, with the ultimate goal of establishing a partnership in which the central funding role of UNDP is reinforced.

E. Support cost recovery

47. The formula utilized for estimating, on a case-by-case basis, the costs incurred by UNDP headquarters and field offices in providing the services required has proven satisfactory. As shown in table 2, income received by OPS in management fees has increased steadily in the last two years. This is consistent with the yearly increase in services rendered and in expenditures, although the relationship between increases in support cost recovery and increases in expenditures is not a direct one. In fact, as indicated in DP/1988/59, management fees are now delinked from actual expenditures, so that administrative costs incurred by OPS or field offices are covered well ahead of input delivery. As in previous years, projects funded by bilateral donors have continued to contribute the largest percentage of collected fees, representing 64 per cent and 62 per cent respectively in 1988 and 1989. The UNDP is continually seeking to refine methods of estimating actual costs so as to ensure full cost recovery, particularly in relation to field offices.

F. Capacity for delivery

48. In paragraphs 13 and 14 of its decision 89/59, the Governing Council expressed concern at the growth in programme delivery by OPS and its possible effect on the operational effectiveness of the Office. It further stressed that OPS should not embark on the implementation of new projects or management services agreements unless the Administrator was confident that all prerequisites for proper implementation had been met.

49. The results reported in the present document testify that these requirements have been met. Organization and management issues referred to in the above decision have been addressed during 1989 and have resulted in a number of procedural measures designed to streamline operations. The steady increase in income experienced over the past years has been utilized to equip OPS with the staff and material infrastructure necessary to provide the required services.

50. Although operational activities, as shown in annex IV to the present report, have grown over the past three years at an annual average of 23 per cent, it is interesting to note that the 70/30 per cent split of OPS expenditures on projects funded from multilateral resources and bilaterally funded programmes has not changed. The growth in OPS operational activities thus essentially reflects a general trend towards increased assistance in the multilateral framework rather than a shift in favour of bilaterally funded operations. The measures taken to ensure that OPS has the capacity to deliver project services have satisfied the

Administrator that growth has not over-extended the staff resources of the Office, which is, furthermore, actively examining the potential for decentralizing additional functions to the field offices.

G. Implications for a UNDP funding strategy

51. The concept of management services is geared to assisting borrowers of international lending institutions and recipients of aid grants to utilize such resources in the most timely and cost-effective manner. UNDP has adhered to this principle, and at no time has viewed such resources as UNDP resources. Although, for administrative expedience, funds pertaining to programmes under management services are handled through UNDP accounts, they are not aggregated with expenditures from core resources, cost-sharing or trust fund contributions. Such funds accordingly retain a separate character.

52. The provision of management services, being a vehicle for responding to specific demands that arise at a given stage of the development process, at the request of recipient countries, should therefore not be seen as an instrument for increasing UNDP resources. The validity and usefulness of management services depend upon the capacity of UNDP to provide development services, rather than on its ability to marshal additional resources for development. The report on elements for a funding strategy for UNDP (DP/1990/20) submitted to the current session of the Governing Council addresses the latter concern and concludes that, while management services should serve to amplify and reinforce the support provided by UNDP to developing countries, they do not constitute per se a mechanism for augmenting the resource base of UNDP.

IV. GUIDELINES FOR THE PROVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

53. In the light of experience to date, the Administrator considers that the principles and guidelines referred to in Governing Council decision 83/5 on the provision of management services remain entirely appropriate. However, in view of the Council's request, in its decision 89/59,the Administrator suggests that the following principles should be reconfirmed for the provision of management services by UNDP:

(a) Projects and programmes undertaken under management services should be in conformity with the development priorities established by the recipient countries;

(b) The total cost to UNDP of providing the required services, whether incurred by headquarters or field offices, should be borne by the funding source;

(c) The latest voluntary contribution of a donor seeking to fund activities through management services should not be below the moving average of its voluntary contributions (in the currency of the contribution) over the preceding three years. Should this condition not be present, the matter will be referred to the Governing Council for a decision.

V. RECOMMENDATION

54. The conclusions reached in DP/1988/59, summarized in paragraph 3 above, are confirmed in the present report. The management services modality has established itself not only as a useful mechanism for the delivery of project inputs, but also supports co-ordination at the field level. The guidelines for the provision of management services suggested above are in fact a restatement of those on which Governing Council decision 83/5 was based. Their relevance has been validated by the experience accumulated in the past six years in responding to the development co-operation requirements of the recipient countries.

55. In view of the considerations made in paragraphs 31-32 above, the Administrator proposes to continue to provide management and other services at the request of the recipient countries for programmes and projects funded from their own resources, in addition to those funded from external sources. These management services should be carried out by UNDP/OPS with appropriate delegation to field offices as required, and in accordance with UNDP regulations, rules and policies.

56. The Administrator recommends that UNDP continue to provide management services, on the basis of these guidelines, reporting to the Governing Council every two years on the status of management services agreements, with an analysis of trends that may appear over the longer term.

Notes

1/ Exceptions are the Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, where the actual purchasing is done by the Government. For this reason, the OPS budget reported in annex III does not include the $34 million total value of the grants to these two countries.

Table 1. Project expenditures under management services projects

(in United States dollars)

Category	1986		1987		1988		1989 a/	
	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount	No. of projects	Amount
Development banks	9	1 585 271	21	6 732 846	23	12 588 548	32	15 528 968
Bilateral donors	8	27 813 446	13	44 087 255	21	51 871 202	37	73 798 409
Recipient Governments	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4 929 940
Subtotal	17	29 398 717	34	50 820 101	44	64 459 750	72	94 257 317
IFAD b/	18	39 761 653	29	36 573 664	41	25 486 811	57	27 458 836
TOTAL	35	69 160 370	63	87 393 765	85	89 946 561	129	121 716 153

Note: Expenditures under all multilateral sources of funds were as follows: $98.0 million (1986), $110.1 million (1987), $146.2 million (1988), and $152.8 million (1989).

a/ Provisional, as at 16 February 1990.

b/ Amounts drawn down from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) loans.

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Table 2. Management services support cost recoveries

(in United States dollars)

Category	1986 Amount	1986 Percentage	1987 Amount	1987 Percentage	1988 Amount	1988 Percentage	1989 a/ Amount	1989 a/ Percentage
Development banks	129 841	6	496 547	14	945 274	19	1 715 887	22
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	407 807	19	655 405	18	838 505	17	1 272 040	16
Bilateral donors	1 585 245	75	2 483 217	68	3 100 321	64	4 912 290	62
TOTAL	2 122 893	100	3 635 169	100	4 884 100	100	7 900 217	100

a/ Provisional, as at 16 February 1990.

Table 3. Distribution of support cost recoveries

(in United States dollars)

Category	1986 Amount	1986 Percentage	1987 Amount	1987 Percentage	1988 Amount	1988 Percentage	1989 a/ Amount	1989 a/ Percentage
Office of Personnel Services (OPS)	1 501 471	71	2 501 922	69	3 512 652	72	5 589 937	71
Central Services	311 449	15	564 260	15	658 555	13	1 036 295	13
Field office	309 973	14	568 987	16	712 893	15	1 273 985	16
TOTAL	2 122 893	100	3 635 169	100	4 884 100	100	7 900 217	100

a/ Provisional, as at 16 February 1990.

Table 4. Donor voluntary contributions to United Nations Development Programme in national currency and management services programmes funding

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Percentage a/	Cumulative management services funding (in millions of US dollars)
Australia (Australian dollars)	13 965 000	15 000 000	15 250 000	16 325 000	..	..	4.53
France (French francs)	237 000 000	251 000 000	251 000 000	278 500 000	281 000 000	3.83	0.66
Italy (Italian lire)	65 000 000 000	71 500 000 000	77 000 000 000	110 000 000 000	90 000 000 000	7.97	189.56
Japan (US dollars)	64 800 000	70 050 072	79 000 000	83 300 000	..	..	56.37
Netherlands (Netherlands guilders)	151 000 000	153 000 000	161 000 000	153 000 000	153 000 000	0	2.57
Sweden (kronor)	445 000 000	490 000 000	525 000 000	575 000 000	575 000 000	5.47	4.31
United States of America (US dollars)	136 548 640	106 372 812	109 108 418	111 000 000	109 510 000	0.97	0.90

a/ Average yearly percentage increase over the three-year period 1987-1990.

Annex I

PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Serial No.	OPS project reference	IFAD loan number	Country	Name of project	Total loan/grant (SDR)	Date signature MSA	Loan disbursements (in United States	OPS operating budget including management fee dollars)
				Ongoing				
1	ANG/89/F01	IFAD SRS-020-AN	Angola	Malange	5 000 000	02 Jan 90	-	20 331
2	BGD/84/F01	IFAD 161-BA	Bangladesh	Grameen Bank Project	33 342 000	24 Sep 85	48 784 721	478 904
3	BGD/86/F01	IFAD 194-BA	Bangladesh	Marginal and Small Farmers	8 950 000	28 Aug 87	1 384 337	414 932
4	BGD/88/F01	IFAD 237-BA	Bangladesh	Oxbow Lakes	5 600 000	05 Apr 89	-	219 240
5	BGD/88/F02	IFAD 239-BA	Bangladesh	Grameen III	6 200 000	11 Sep 89	-	223 586
6	BHU/81/F01	IFAD 050-BH/61-BH	Bhutan	Small Farm Development and Irrigation	5 925 000	18 May 81	4 170 052	489 401
7	BHU/87/F01	IFAD 223-BH	Bhutan	Punuka Wangdi	2 000 000	01 Jun 89	157 984	326 289
8	BZE/85/F01	IFAD 172-BL	Belize	Toledo Small Farmer Development	2 100 000	05 Sep 85	545 603	384 826
9	CAF/89/F01	IFAD a/	Central African Republic	Bouca	8 000 000 b/	a/	-	22 115
10	CPR/81/F01	IFAD 062-CH	China	Pasture and Livestock Development	28 700 000	20 Jul 81	33 039 172	715 262
11	CPR/88/F01	IFAD 233-CH	China	Sichuan Livestock	13 400 000	16 May 89	2 974 889	406 945
12	CPR/89/F01	IFAD a/	China	Shandong Agriculture Development	12 000 000 b/	a/	-	42 633
13	CUB/81/F01	IFAD 052-CU	Cuba	Camalote Rural Development	11 050 000	02 Mar 81	11 638 940	518 115
14	CUB/89/F01	IFAD a/	Cuba	Valesco Rural	a/	NA	-	209 700
15	CYP/83/F01	IFAD 148-CY	Cyprus	Smallholder Livestock Production	4 650 000	15 May 84	320 748	270 518
16	DOM/87/F01	IFAD 216-DO	Dominican Republic	Southwestern Region Credit	6 100 000	a/	-	310 022
17	EQG/85/F01	IFAD 135/167-EQ	Equatorial Guinea	Agricultural Development	2 450 000	17 Apr 85	1 436 832	517 625
18	ETH/85/F01	IFAD/BSF c/ 168-ET/BG-2-ET	Ethiopia	Drought Rehabilitation	19 783 000	21 Jun 85	16 513 051	419 343

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Serial No.	OPS project reference	IFAD loan number	Country	Name of project	Total loan/grant (SDR)	Date signature MSA	Loan disbursements (in United States	OPS operating budget including management fee dollars)
				Ongoing				
19	GAB/89/F01 IFAD	a/	Gabon	Agricultural Support	7 000 000 b/	a/	-	22 774
20	GAM/89/F01 IFAD	a/	Gambia	Small Scale Water	a/		-	8 254
21	GHA/86/F01 IFAD	002-GH/198-GH	Ghana	Smallholders Rehabilitation	10 405 000	07 Jul 87	1 841 894	370 668
22	GHA/89/F01 IFAD	a/	Ghana	Smallholders Credit	a/	a/	-	22 400
23	GUA/89/F01 IFAD	a/	Guatemala	Smallholders Development	5 000 000 b/	a/	-	43 183
24	GUI/88/F01 IFAD	012-GU	Guinea	Agricultural Development	15 000 000	a/	163 005	287 093
25	HAI/81/F01 IFAD	088-HA	Haiti	Intensification Food Crops	13 220 000	13 Aug 82	11 359 769	714 021
26	HAI/88/F01 IFAD	241-HA	Haiti	Rehabilitation Small/Medium Irrig.	8 200 000	28 Jun 89	-	259 638
27	IND/87/F01 IFAD	214-IN	India	Orissa Tribal Development	9 250 000	04 Feb 88	327 906	402 412
28	IND/89/F01 IFAD	240-IN	India	Tamil Nadu Women Centre	13 150 000	a/	-	75 240
29	INS/87/F01 IFAD	215-ID	Indonesia	Income Generating	10 600 000	20 Jan 88	964 989	351 515
30	KEN/88/F01 IFAD/BSF	BG-1-KE	Kenya	Farmers Group Comm. Support	2 040 000	01 Sep 88	1 303 915	237 918
31	LAO/87/F01 IFAD	207-LA	Laos	Rural Credit	3 500 000	25 Nov 87	271 494	456 236
32	LAO/89/F01 IFAD	a/	Laos	Xien Khouang	a/	a/	-	10 900
33	LES/86/F01 IFAD	199-LE	Lesotho	Local Initiative Support	4 050 000	18 Mar 87	1 658 705	466 412
34	LES/88/F01 IFAD	013-LE	Lesotho	Soil Water Conservation	6 000 000	26 Apr 89	524 438	289 264
35	MAG/88/F01 IFAD	231-MG	Madagascar	Rice Development	9 900 000	26 Jun 89	-	293 430
36	MDV/89/F01 IFAD	a/	Maldives	Atoll Development	1 000 000 b/	a/	-	60 553
37	MLI/82/F01 IFAD	103-ML	Mali	Village Development Fund	8 050 000	01 Mar 83	6 344 012	525 863
38	MOZ/81/F01 IFAD	093-MZ	Mozambique	National Food Production Programme	17 627 000	06 Aug 82	18 899 083	309 790
39	NEP/87/F01 IFAD	208-NE	Nepal	Rural Women Project	4 750 000	30 Nov 88	498 299	295 724
40	NEP/89/F01 IFAD	a/	Nepal	Livestock Development	6 000 000 b/	a/	-	18 751
41	NER/86/F01 IFAD	009-NG/007-NG	Niger	Development Small Scale Irrigation	11 364 000	13 Jan 88	2 274 658	511 545

Serial No.	OPS project reference	IFAD loan number	Country	Name of project	Total loan/grant (SDR)	Date signature MSA	Loan disbursements (in United States	OPS operating budget including management fee dollars)
				Ongoing				
42	NIR/88/F01	IFAD 236-NR	Nigeria	Fisheries	11 150 000	a/	-	277 557
43	PNG/82/F01	IFAD 113-PN	Papua New Guinea	Artisanal Fisheries	9 050 000	10 Jan 83	2 962 221	467 900
44	SIL/87/F01	IFAD a/	Sierra Leone	North-Central Agriculture	3 900 000 b/	a/	-	240 000
45	SOI/87/F01	IFAD 224-SM	Solomon Islands	Credit	1 150 000	a/	-	236 324
46	SOM/85/F01	IFAD/BSF c/ BG-3-SO	Somalia	Mahadday Weyne Integrated Dev.	2 104 000	16 May 85	2 338 351	421 439
47	SOM/85/F02	IFAD/BSF c/ BG-4-SO	Somalia	Wanle Weyne Integrated Dev.	3 892 000	17 Aug 87	1 189 612	188 751
48	SOM/85/F03	IFAD/BSF c/ a/	Somalia	Bardera Integrated Development	3 998 000	a/	-	151 034
49	SOM/89/F01	IFAD/BSF c/ a/	Somalia	Mahadday Weyne Integrated Dev. II	a/	a/	-	20 101
50	SOM/89/F02	IFAD/BSF c/ a/	Somalia	Bay Region	a/	a/	-	10 558
51	SRL/87/F01	IFAD 219-SR	Sri Lanka	Rural Credit	4 850 000	28 Mar 89	505 548	416 426
52	STP/84/F01	IFAD 151-ST	Sao Tome and Principe	Artisanal Fisheries	2 100 000	17 Jul 85	2 421 905	323 028
53	SUD/88/F01	IFAD 16/13-SU	Sudan	Credit	7 070 000	a/	868 824	268 459
54	TOG/88/F01	IFAD a/	Togo	Support to Village	7 000 b/	a/	-	9 041
55	TON/87/F01	IFAD 220-TA	Tonga	Rural Credit	1 700 000	11 Oct 88	1 082 714	237 689
56	TUR/88/F01	IFAD 243-TU	Turkey	Bingol and Mus Rural Development	15 500 000 b/	14 Nov 89	-	234 397
57	URT/89/F01	IFAD a/	United Republic of Tanzania	Smallholders Development	17 700 000 b/	a/	-	21 434
	Subtotal Ongoing				425 527 000		178 767 671	15 547 509

Serial No.	OPS project reference	IFAD loan number	Country	Name of project	Total loan/grant (SDR)	Date signature NSA	Loan disbursements (in United States dollars)	OPS operating budget including management fee
				Pipeline				
58	BGD/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Bangladesh	Livestock Development	a/	a/	-	25 820
59	BOL/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Bolivia	Pequeños Agr. de Santa Cruz	a/	a/	-	25 820
60	BRA/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Brazil	Gerrado Smallholder Dev. Project	a/	a/	-	25 820
61	CPR/90/F01 IFAD	a/	China	Hunan Region	a/	a/	-	25 820
62	CVI/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Cape Verde	Credit Development	a/	a/	-	25 820
63	EGY/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Egypt	Credit Development	a/	a/	-	25 820
64	GHA/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Ghana	Upper East Region	a/	a/	-	49 160
65	KEN/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Kenya	ASAL	a/	a/	-	25 820
66	MEX/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Mexico	Agricultural Development	a/	a/	-	25 820
67	MLI/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Mali	Second Village	a/	a/	-	25 820
68	PHI/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Philippines	Pangasinan Agric. Development	a/	a/	-	25 820
69	SEY/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Seychelles	Employment Promotion	a/	a/	-	49 160
70	SUD/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Sudan	Roseiry	a/	a/	-	25 820
71	THA/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Thailand	Agricultural Development	a/	a/	-	25 820
72	TUR/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Turkey	Yozgat	a/	a/	-	25 820
73	UGA/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Uganda	Livestock Development	a/	a/	-	25 820
74	ZIM/90/F01 IFAD	a/	Zimbabwe	Midland Development	a/	a/	-	49 160
	Subtotal Pipeline				-	-	-	508 960
	GRAND TOTAL				425 527 000		178 767 671	16 056 469

a/ Letter of appointment not yet issued.

b/ Estimated figures taken from appraisal reports.

c/ In association with grant from Belgian Survival Fund.

Annex II

PROJECTS UNDER MANAGEMENT SERVICES AGREEMENTS FUNDED BY THE WORLD BANK AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

No.	OPS project reference	Funding agency	Country	Name of project	Total loan/grant extended (in US dollars)	Date signature MSA	OPS budget Total (in United States dollars)	OPS budget Project budget (in United States dollars)	OPS budget Management fee (in United States dollars)
				Ongoing projects					
1	ARG/85/R41	IADB 495-OC/AR	Argentina	INTA (Strength. of Agric. Research	38 800 000	12 Dec 86	15 235 500	14 510 000	725 500
2	ARG/86/R01	World Bank 2712 AR	Argentina	Public Sector Management	18 500 000	12 Sep 86	15 582 000	14 700 000	882 000
3	ARG/89/R01	World Bank 2984-AR	Argentina	Administration of Social Programmes	a/	03 Mar 89	3 517 106	3 346 436	170 670
4	ARG/89/R02	World Bank a/	Argentina	Procurement for DGI	a/	a/	3 068 000	2 922 000	146 000
5	BOL/87/R01-R03	IDA 1809 BO	Bolivia	Tax Admin., Central Bank & SAFCO	11 500 000	27 Nov 87	9 763 400	9 282 550	480 850
6	BOL/87/R04	IDA PPF49580	Bolivia	Strength. Econ. Mgmt. - Public Sec.	1 313 333	18 Mar 88	1 313 333	1 234 336	78 997
7	BOL/87/R05	IDA 1925 BO	Bolivia	Superintendencia de Bancos	536 000	13 Dec 88	536 000	508 235	27 765
8	BOL/87/R06	IDA 1925 BO	Bolivia	Strengthening Banking Sector	40 000 000	16 Dec 88	626 000	590 260	35 740
9	BOL/89/R01-R07	IDA 1977 BO	Bolivia	Econ. Mgmt. Strengthening Operation	9 700 000	10 May 89	8 428 030	7 899 000	529 120
10	BRA/86/R01	World Bank 2721 BR	Brazil	Public Sector Management	29 000 000	12 Dec 86	2 502 448	2 360 800	141 648
11	CHI/87/R01	World Bank 2613 CH	Chile	Strength. Small and Medium Industries	43 000 000	01 Jun 87	867 200	800 000	67 200
12	COS/86/R01	World Bank 2519 CR	Costa Rica	Technical Assist. - Various Sectors	3 500 000	05 Dec 86	3 158 069	2 943 489	214 580
13	DJI/85/R01	IDA 1232 DJ	Djibouti	Primary Education Network	5 000 000	25 Oct 85	490 000	445 900	44 100
14	ECU/86/R01	IDA 2516 EC	Ecuador	Public Sector Management	6 000 000	03 Jul 86	2 225 850	2 090 000	135 850
15	ECU/89/R01	World Bank a/	Ecuador	Vocational Training	a/	07 Nov 89	401 190	372 400	28 790
16	ETH/85/R01	IDA 1522-0 ET	Ethiopia	Tech. Asst. - Info. & Budget System	3 900 000	17 Jan 86	1 972 080	1 826 000	146 080
17	HON/87/R01	World Bank 2804 HO	Honduras	Primary Rural Education Manangement	4 400 000	26 Jan 88	600 000	554 500	45 500
18	HON/89/R01	World Bank a/	Honduras	Superintendencia de Bancos	-	-	440 000	414 500	25 500
19	PAK/86/R01	IDA 1602 PAK	Pakistan	Primary Education	5 000 000	27 Jul 86	174 000	165 000	9 000
20	PNG/86/R01	World Bank 2276 PNG	Papua New Guinea	Transition Training Unit I	5 000 000	12 Sep 86	1 189 329	1 093 636	95 693
21	PNG/86/R02	World Bank 2276 PNG	Papua New Guinea	Agricultural Support Services	14 100 000	21 Oct 86	1 948 024	1 791 286	156 738
22	PNG/88/R01	World Bank 2265 PNG	Papua New Guinea	Flood Estimation Manual	a/	22 Sep 88	230 205	213 625	16 580

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No.	OPS project reference	Funding agency	Country	Name of project	Total loan/grant extended (in US dollars)	Date signature MSA	OPS budget Total (in United States dollars)	Project budget	Management fee
				Ongoing projects					
23	PNG/88/R02	World Bank a/	Papua New Guinea	Transitional Training Unit II		22 Jul 89	1 502 663	1 353 750	148 913
24	TUR/87/R01	World Bank 2585 TU	Turkey	Overseas Training of DSI Staff	300 000 000	10 Aug 87	1 000 000	925 000	75 000
25	TUR/87/R02	World Bank 2433 TU	Turkey	Overseas Training - Irrigation Staff	115 300 000	10 Aug 87	300 000	277 000	23 000
26	TUR/88/R01	World Bank 2585 TU	Turkey	Overseas Training of GDRS Staff	300 000 000	07 Oct 88	1 000 000	925 000	75 000
27	TUR/88/R03	World Bank 2663 TU	Turkey	Drainage and On-Farm Development	255 000 000	19 Jan 89	362 970	333 000	29 970
28	UGA/84/R01	IDA 1077/1434	Uganda	Technical Assistance Projects	10 000 000	04 May 84	2 216 149	2 051 990	164 159
29	UGA/88/R01	IDA 1434 UG	Uganda	Household Budget Survey	10 000 000	15 Oct 89	644 493	596 753	47 740
30	UGA/89/R01	IDA 1434 UG	Uganda	Treasury Accounts	10 000 000	04 Aug 89	520 414	477 000	43 414
31	UGA/89/R02	IDA 1434 UG	Uganda	Public Sector Enterprises	10 000 000	04 Aug 89	397 686	375 000	22 686
32	YEM/87/R01	IDA 1702 YAR	Yemen	TA to the Petroleum Sector	10 600 000	21 Jun 87	2 438 627	2 251 429	187 198
	TOTAL Ongoing				1 225 149 333		84 650 856	79 629 875	5 020 981

Note: Projects in Indonesia, Jamaica, Panama and Zambia have been completed.

a/ Not available.

Annex III

PROJECTS UNDER MANAGEMENT SERVICES AGREEMENTS FUNDED UNDER BILATERAL GRANTS

Serial No.	OPS project reference	Funding agency	Country	Name of project	Date signature MSA	OPS budget		
						Total	Project budget	Management fee
						(in United States dollars)		
				Ongoing projects				
1	BKF/87/R51	Sweden	Burkina Faso	TA for Cooking Stoves/Woodlots Project	Aug 88	959 302	877 302	82 000
2	CAM/89/R51	Italy	Cen. America	Info. on Asst. to Displaced Persons	16 Mar 89	702 000	625 000	77 000
3	CHD/85/R51	Italy	Chad	Rehab. and Devpmt. Lake Chad/Kanem	03 Feb 86	72 885 237	69 635 237	3 250 000
4	COL/87/R51	Italy	Colombia	Trng. of Co-operative Officials	18 Jan 89	1 165 566	1 081 000	84 566
5	CUB/88/R51	Italy	Cuba	Development of Prawn Farming	18 Feb 88	1 398 050	1 288 050	110 000
6	CUB/88/R52	Italy	Cuba	Support to Marble Production	Jan 89	1 683 000	1 553 000	130 000
7	EGY/87/R51	Netherlands	Egypt	Food Industry Development Centre	02 Dec 87	924 063	855 614	68 449
8	EGY/88/R51	Italy	Egypt	Rehab. and Dev. El Katta Prison Farm	22 Feb 89	3 838 544	3 458 148	380 396
9	ELS/86/R51	Italy	El Salvador	Construction of Low-Cost Housing	15 May 87	8 300 000	7 777 100	522 900
10	ETH/85/R51	Italy	Ethiopia	Rehab. and Dev., Wello and Hararghe	14 Dec 84	18 959 613	17 482 058	1 477 555
11	GLO/88/R51	Italy	Global	UNDP/Italy Co-operation - Proj. Iden.	15 Nov 86	520 000	475 000	45 000
12	GLO/88/R53	Italy	Global	UNDP/Italy Technical Panel	a/	616 000	560 000	56 000
13	GUA/88/R51	Netherlands	Guatemala	Emergency Project	22 Apr 88	959 830	905 500	54 330
14	GUA/88/R52	Netherlands	Guatemala	Rural Programme	a/	657 177	619 978	37 199
15	GUI/88/R21	Japan	Guinea	Procurement of Commodities	10 Mar 89	3 571 429	3 363 789	207 640
16	GUI/88/R51	Italy	Guinea	Int'l Centre for Co-operation	a/	6 852 000	6 367 000	485 000
17	INT/86/R51	Italy	Interregional	Third World Econ. Info. Network	15 Nov 86	3 989 750	3 799 750	190 000
18	IVC/88/R21	Japan	Côte d'Ivoire	Procurement of Commodities	18 May 89	158 000	158 000	158 000
19	LAO/84/R51	Australia	Laos	English Language Training	05 Dec 84	1 013 360	965 104	48 256
20	MAG/88/R21	Japan	Madagascar	Procurement of Commodities	03 Mar 89	25 000 000	24 157 120	842 880
21	MAU/88/R21	Japan	Mauritania	Procurement of Commodities	14 Apr 89	3 533 966	3 325 136	208 830
22	NER/88/RS1	Sweden	Niger	Agro-Forestry Development - Dosso	Apr 89	939 318	853 925	85 393

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Serial No.	OPS project reference	Funding agency	Country	Name of project	Date signature MSA	OPS budget		
						Total	Project budget	Management fee
						(in United States dollars)		
23	NER/88/R21	Japan	Niger	Procurement of Commodities	a/	11 918 454	11 372 954	545 500
24	PNG/88/R51	Australia	Papua New Guinea	Technical Assistance Facility	05 Dec 88	203 125	184 625	18 500
25	RAF/86/R51	Italy	Regional	Translation/Publication of Books	a/	210 000	201 923	8 077
26	RAF/87/R51	France	Regional	Support for Round Table Process	02 Dec 86	655 222	609 322	45 900
27	RAF/88/R51	Sweden	Regional	Agric. Operations Technology	16 May 89	2 868 180	2 662 900	205 280
28	RAS/85/R51	Italy	Regional	Asian Institute of Technology	31 Aug 86	770 000	712 963	57 037
29	RLA/86/R51	Italy	Regional	Prog. Ident. - El Salvador/Guatemala	26 Sep 86	343 432	310 426	33 006
30	RLA/88/R51	Italy	Regional	Street Children Project	Dec 88	1 516 503	1 391 320	125 183
31	SEN/88/R21	Japan	Senegal	Procurement of Commodities	30 May 89	315 340	315 340	315 340
32	SEN/89/RS1	Sweden	Senegal	TA to Reafforestation Project	1990	480 963	437 239	43 724
33	SOM/88/R21	Japan	Somalia	Procurement of Commodities	22 Jul 89	6 428 571	6 096 871	331 700
34	SUD/85/R51	Italy	Sudan	Rehab. and Development, Darfur	04 Mar 86	89 000 000	84 300 000	4 700 000
35	TOG/88/R21	Japan	Togo	Procurement of Commodities	31 Mar 89	4 947 552	4 672 752	274 800
36	VIE/84/R51	Australia	Viet Nam	English Language Training	19 Nov 84	3 301 711	3 151 579	150 132
37	ZAI/88/R21	Japan	Zaire	Procurement of Commodities	1990	24 822 695	24 056 645	766 050
	Subtotal Ongoing					306 407 953	290 659 670	16 221 623
				Bolivia projects				
1	BOL/88/R71	Bolivia	Bolivia	Bolivia Procurement	a/	4 613 616	4 358 316	255 300
2	BOL/88/R72	Bolivia	Bolivia	Procurement of Vehicles	a/	427 316	410 000	17 316
3	BOL/88/R73	Bolivia	Bolivia	Procurement of Meters	a/	363 320	350 000	13 320
	Subtotal Bolivia				a/	5 404 252	5 118 316	285 936 b/

Serial No.	OPS project reference	Funding agency	Country	Name of project	Date signature MSA	OPS budget		
						Total	Project budget	Management fee
						(in United States dollars)		
				Pipeline projects				
1	BKF/89/RS1	Sweden	Burkina Faso	Technical Support to BKF/89/X04	a/	1 683 028	1 571 900	111 128
2	BKF/89/RS2	Sweden	Burkina Faso	Technical Support to BKF/89/X03	a/	1 683 028	1 530 025	153 003
3	NER/90/RS1	Sweden	Niger	Technical Support to NER/90/X01	a/	1 384 240	1 258 400	125 840
4	SEN/89/RS2	Sweden	Senegal	Technical Support to SEN/89/X08	a/	1 876 468	1 705 880	170 588
5	THA/88/R51	Finland	Thailand	Forestry Masterplan for Thailand	a/	3 170 634	2 930 134	240 500
6	BEN/89/R21	Japan	Benin	Procurement of Commodities	a/	4 964 539	4 689 739	274 800
7	CAF/90/R21	Japan	Central African Republic	Procurement of Commodities	a/	2 127 660	2 002 235	125 335
8	MLI/89/R21	Japan	Mali	Procurement of Commodities	a/	3 546 099	3 337 207	208 892
9	NER/89/R21	Japan	Niger	Procurement of Commodities	a/	10 638 298	10 092 798	545 500
10	TOG/89/R21	Japan	Togo	Procurement of Commodities	a/	3 546 099	3 337 207	208 892
	Subtotal Pipeline					34 620 093	32 455 615	2 164 478
	GRAND TOTAL					346 432 298	328 233 601	18 672 037

a/ Not available at this time.

b/ Credited to project BOL/88/003 under cost-sharing budget.

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Annex IV

SUPPORT COST RECOVERIES IN RELATION TO PROJECT EXPENDITURES, 1986-1989

(in thousands of United States dollars)

Year	Category			
	UNDP core funds	Other multilateral sources a/	Management services b/	Total
1986				
No. of projects	470	373	35	878
Expenditure	57 407	38 733	29 399	125 539
Percentage	46	31	23	100
Support costs	6 265	2 493	2 122	10 880
Percentage	58	23	19	100
1987				
No. of projects	675	426	63	1 164
Expenditure	63 199	40 140	50 820	154 159
Percentage	41	26	33	100
Support costs	6 682	2 741	3 635	13 058
Percentage	51	21	28	100
1988				
No. of projects	858	334	85	1 277
Expenditure	79 559	53 986	64 460	198 005
Percentage	40	27	33	100
Support costs	8 674	3 473	4 884	17 031
Percentage	51	20	29	100
1989 c/				
No. of projects	1 101	378	129	1 608
Expenditure	87 230	48 290	96 028	231 548
Percentage	38	21	41	100
Support costs	9 634	3 189	7 900	20 723
Percentage	47	15	38	100

a/ Funds administered by UNDP, special trust funds, UNFPA and UNFDAC.

b/ Excluding disbursements against IFAD loans: $39,761,653 (1986), $36,573,644 (1987), $25,486,811 (1988) and $27,458,836 (1989) c/.

c/ Provisional, as at 16 February 1990.

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POLICY

FINANCIAL, BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Trust funds established by the Administrator in 1989

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

The present document contains information on those trust funds established by the Administrator in 1989 under the authority granted to him in 1981 by regulation 5.1 of the revised Financial Regulations of the United Nations Development Programme. In an addendum to this document, summary financial information is provided on all trust funds established by the Administrator since 1981.

INTRODUCTION

1. Regulation 5.1 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which the Governing Council adopted by its decision 81/28 of 30 June 1981, gives the Administrator the authority to establish trust funds for specified purposes consistent with the policies, aims, and activities of UNDP.

2. The present report covers all trust funds established by the Administrator during the preceding calendar year. A brief description of the activities of each trust fund is provided below and summary information on each trust fund is contained in annex I to the present document.

3. Annex II provides information concerning individual projects financed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics/UNDP Trust Fund for Training in the USSR of Specialists From Developing Countries, which was established in 1982.

4. In accordance with regulation 5.1, this report has been submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

I. TRUST FUNDS ESTABLISHED ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

A. UNDP Trust Fund for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Angola

5. This trust fund was established to provide emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance to Angola as a result of the difficult socio-economic situation, which was further aggravated by drought, irregular rainfall and civil war.

B. UNDP Trust Fund for Namibia

6. This fund was established in response to Governing Council decision 89/38 of 30 June 1989, to provide a mechanism for bilateral, multilateral and private aid organizations to support technical and capital assistance projects in priority areas during Namibia's transition period and immediately after independence.

C. UNDP Trust Fund for the Regional Project - Cultural Heritage and Development (RLA/83/L02)

7. This trust fund was established to promote the conservation and management of the cultural and natural inheritance of Latin America and the Caribbean through the training of technical staff and the consideration of cultural heritage in development planning and policies.

D. UNDP/Norway Trust Fund for the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America

8. The purpose of this trust fund is to assist in the preparation of programmes and projects for the implementation of selected elements of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America. The projects thus prepared will serve as a basis to mobilize resources from the international community.

E. UNDP Trust Fund for Protection of the Ozone Layer

9. This trust fund was established to assist developing countries in complying with the objectives of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987).

II. TRUST FUNDS ESTABLISHED ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

A. Suspension Bridges - Phase III

10. This trust fund was established to finance the third phase of United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) assistance to bridge construction. This phase will ensure the continuity of survey and design personnel and permit an early procurement of the requisite hardware.

III. TRUST FUNDS ESTABLISHED ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS SUDANO-SAHELIAN OFFICE

A. Support to the Construction and Diffusion of Improved Wood Stoves

11. This trust fund was established to assist in the prevention of environmental degradation and desertification by the construction, utilization and dissemination of improved wood stoves.

B. Village and Family Woodlots in the Provinces of Sanguie and Boulkiemde, Burkina Faso

12. This trust fund was established to assist local farmers in developing independent tree production methods, so as to restore previously wooded areas and meet firewood needs.

C. Integrated Village Afforestation in Louga and Bahel, Senegal

13. This trust fund was established to assist in developing appropriate land use management together with improved soil and water conservation techniques in the Louga and Bahel regions of Senegal.

D. Integrated Afforestation Project in the Louga, Bahel and Mbake Regions of Senegal

14. This trust fund was established to reinforce measures already taken for the protection, conservation and regeneration of natural resources in these regions at the village level through the development and implementation of improved agro-sylvo-pastoral techniques.

E. Land-Use Management and Agro-Forestry Development in Dosso, Niger

15. This trust fund represents the third phase of the project Opération Gao à Dosso, which aims to strengthen the agro-forestry activities in the Dosso region of Niger through the development of a grass-roots agricultural association for the management of the natural resources and the regeneration of drought resistant vegetation.

IV. TRUST FUND ESTABLISHED ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

A. Policy Dialogues for Strengthening Endogenous Capacities in Science and Technology in Developing Countries

16. This trust fund was established to support efforts in six developing countries to build endogenous capabilities able to make informed choices and ensure the optimal use of science and technology policy, planning mechanisms and resource allocation to accelerate social and economic development.

B. Technological Information Pilot System - Semi-Commercialization Phase

17. The Technological Information Pilot System (TIPS) is a unique system for collecting and distributing information on the latest technologies and trade opportunities available in developing countries through a network of computer-linked offices around the world. This trust fund was established to consolidate and enlarge the TIPS network both geographically and in industrial sectors covered.

V. TRUST FUND ESTABLISHED ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN

A. Credit Scheme for Productive Activities of Women in Tanzania

18. This trust fund was established on behalf of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) to receive and administer funds provided to support the Credit Scheme for Productive Activities of Women in Tanzania (URT/89/W01).

B. Incorporation of Women in Mainstream Development Planning

19. This trust fund was established to receive and administer funds from the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau in support of the UNIFEM Pacific Planning Programme.

VI. TRUST FUND ESTABLISHED ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS PROGRAMME

A. Humanitarian Economic Assistance Programme to Afghanistan

20. This trust fund was established on behalf of the United Nations volunteers (UNV) to increase, at short notice, the capacity of United Nations executing agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in carrying out emergency relief and rehabilitation in Afghanistan by creating a flexible stand-by mechanism for the rapid deployment of United Nations volunteers.

B. Multi-Sectoral Specialist Support in the South Pacific

21. This trust fund was established to assist in the socio-economic development efforts of selected countries in the South Pacific region by meeting some of their priority needs for specialized skills and know-how by assigning twenty-five United Nations volunteer specialists in technical fields required for the successful implementation of development strategies.

C. Africa Domestic Development Services Programme

22. This trust fund was established to support domestic development services activities in Africa.

D. Government of France Support for the Development of Volunteerism

23. This trust fund was established to provide a framework within which the Government of France would promote voluntary service for development under the UNV programme. This fund will be complementary to existing co-operation arrangements between the Government of France and United Nations volunteers and will cover all technical co-operation activities.

Annex I

TRUST FUNDS ESTABLISHED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN 1989

Trust fund	Date of signature a/	Duration	Donors	Recipient(s)	Amount of contribution b/ (US dollars)	Executing agency	Support cost reimbursement arrangements c/
			A. On behalf of UNDP				
UNDP Trust Fund for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Angola	17 January 1989	Not specified	Various (including NGOs and private sources)	Angola	224 719	Various executing agencies	Trust fund to be charged with the amount necessary to meet any additional financial liability for UNDP resulting from the establishment of the fund
UNDP Trust Fund for Namibia	18 September 1989	Not specified	Various (including NGOs and private sources)	Namibia	1 733 682	Various executing agencies	Trust fund to be charged with the amount necessary to meet any additional financial liability for UNDP resulting from the establishment of the fund
UNDP Trust Fund for the Regional Project Cultural Heritage and Development	18 August 1989	3 years	Various (including NGOs and private sources)	Latin America and Caribbean region	101 500	UNESCO	Trust fund to be charged 1 per cent for UNDP; UNESCO has waived support costs
UNDP/Norway Trust Fund for the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America	7 December 1989	10 months	Norway	Central American countries	365 497	Various executing agencies	Trust fund to be charged 12 per cent for executing agencies and UNDP
UNDP Trust Fund for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	14 December 1989	13 months	Finland	Various	314 118	Various executing agencies	Trust fund to be charged 13 per cent for executing agency and UNDP
			B. On behalf of UNCDF				
Suspension Bridges (Phase III)	22 July 1989	5 years	Switzerland	Bhutan	2 033 270	UNCDF/ Government	Trust fund to be charged 5 per cent for UNCDF
			C. On behalf of UNSO				
Support to the Construction and Diffusion of Improved Wood Stoves	14 July 1989 d/	3 years	Sweden	Burkina Faso	2 537 262	Government	Trust fund to be charged 5 per cent for UNSO
Village and Family Woodlots in the Provinces of Sanguie and Boulkiemde, Burkina Faso	14 July 1989 d/	3 years	Sweden	Burkina Faso	2 501 804	Government	Trust fund to be charged 5 per cent for UNSO
Integrated Village Afforestation in Louga and Banel, Senegal	14 July 1989 d/	6 months	Sweden	Senegal	738 342	UNDP OPS	Trust fund to be charged 13 per cent for Office for Project Services (OPS) and UNSO

Trust fund	Date of signature a/	Duration	Donors	Recipient(s)	Amount of contribution b/ (US dollars)	Executing agency	Support cost reimbursement arrangements c/
Integrated Afforestation Project in the Louga, Bahel and Mbake Regions of Senegal	14 July 1989 d/	3 years	Sweden	Senegal	2 228 355	Government/ UNDP OPS	Trust fund to be charged 13 per cent for OPS and UNSO
Land-Use Management and Agro-Forestry Development in Dosso, Niger	14 July 1989 b/	3 years	Sweden	Niger	2 079 242	Government	Trust fund to be charged 5 per cent for UNSO
			D. On behalf of UNPSTD				
Policy Dialogues for Strengthening Endogenous Capacities in Science and Technology in Developing Countries	5 December 1989	Not specified	Federal Republic of Germany	Six developing countries to be identified	1 695 000	UNDP OPS	Trust fund to be charged 13 per cent for OPS, UNCSTD and UNFSTD
Technology Information Pilot System (TIPS) - Semi-Commercialization Phase	19 June 1989 d/	2 years	Italy	At least nine developing countries	4 000 000	UNDP OPS	Trust fund to be charged 11 per cent for OPS and UNFSTD
			E. On behalf of UNIFEM				
Credit Scheme for Productive Activities of Women in Tanzania	5 July 1989	3-1/2 years	Denmark	United Republic of Tanzania	4 141 515	Government	Trust fund to be charged 13 per cent for executing agency and UNIFEM
Incorporation of Women in Mainstream Development Planning	9 May 1989	3 years	Australia	South Pacific region	483 871	UNDP OPS	Trust fund to be charged 13 per cent for OPS and UNIFEM
			F. On behalf of UNV				
Humanitarian Economic Assistance Programme to Afghanistan	5 January 1989	28 months	UNOCA	Afghanistan	4 400 000	UNV	A fixed amount of $476,000 to be charged for UNV
Multi-Sectoral Specialist Support in the South Pacific	20 October 1989	3 years	Japan	South Pacific region	500 000	UNV	To be determined
Africa Domestic Development Services Programme	11 December 1989	1 year	Federal Republic of Germany	Africa region	1 130 000	UNV	Trust fund to be charged 13 per cent for UNV
Government of France Support For the Development of Volunteerism	4 September 1989 e/	Not specified	France	UNV	534 351	UNV	Trust fund to be charged 4 per cent for UNV plus the cost of an additional post to support the programme

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to annex I)

a/ Unless otherwise indicated, represents the date of signature of trust fund agreement.

b/ Where applicable, the United States dollar equivalent of amounts payable in currencies other than United States dollars has been calculated using the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect at the time of the establishment of the trust funds, or, if paid in 1989, at the rate in effect on the date of payment.

c/ Percentage figures, where indicated, refer to percentage of project expenditures to be applied towards support services provided by an executing agency, co-operating agency, and/or UNDP.

d/ The date given represents the date of the donor's written commitment.

e/ The date given represents the date of the payment.

Annex II

ACTIVITIES FINANCED UNDER THE USSR/UNDP TRUST FUND

As in past years, and following the request of Governing Council members, this document provides a list of the activities financed under the USSR/UNDP trust fund in 1989.

UNIDO

A. Group training programme for mechanical engineers in the field of process engineering, maintenance and repair of machine tools in the metalworking industry ($47,455 and R 88,000).

B. In-plant group training programme for engineers in the metalworking industry ($51,703 and R 95,450)

C. In-plant group training programme in iron and steel industries ($52,024 and R 114,400)

D. In-plant group training programme in electrical welding ($63,836 and R 119,900)

E. In-plant group training programme in mineral fertilizer production ($45,412 and R 83,700)

F. In-plant group training programme in rice-processing enterprises ($45,969 and R 84,630)

G. Training programme for industrial information officers and documentalists ($36,499 and R 67,000)

IMO

H. Global seminar on maritime search and rescue systems ($65,922 and R 183,100)

WIPO

I. Training course on patent information for Government officials of developing countries ($28,885 and R 110,700)

J. International forum on the role of industrial property in economic co-operation arrangements ($15,280 and R 40,000)

ICAO

K. Training course in aerodrome pavement maintenance engineering ($20,237 and R 62,700)

L. Course in flight operations ($84,913 and R 273,600) a/

M. Training in aircraft accident investigation and prevention ($20,552 and R 64,200)

ESCAP

N. Training course on multi-purpose development planning of river basins ($29,200 and R 101,208)

ECA

O. Seminar on port organization planning and development ($62,462 and R 166,462)

UNCTAD

P. On-the-job training in shipping and ports (JOBMAR) ($18,630 and R 32,000)

UNDRO

Q. Training seminar on lessons from management of recent earthquakes including consequential mudflows and landslides ($39,695 and R 127,600)

WHO

R. Travelling seminar on the training and utilization of feldshers (medical assistants) for primary health care in the USSR ($49,110 and R 90,620)

Notes

a/ This allocation is for three repeater courses (1989-1991).

UNITED NATIONS

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POLICY

FINANCIAL, BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

TRUST FUNDS ESTABLISHED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR IN 1989

Report of the Administrator

Addendum

Summary financial information on all trust funds established by the Administrator since 1981

SUMMARY

The present report is submitted to the Governing Council in accordance with its decisions 85/37 of 29 June 1985 and 89/60 of 30 June 1989 by which it requested the Administrator to provide summary financial information on all trust funds established by him since 1981. The information in this addendum covers only those trust funds which were still active as at 31 December 1989.

INTRODUCTION

1. Regulation 5.1 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), adopted by the Governing Council in its decision 81/28 of 30 June 1981, gives the Administrator the authority to establish trust funds for specified purposes consistent with the policies, aims and activities of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

2. Each year a detailed report is made to the Governing Council of all trust funds established by the Administrator during the previous calendar year. That report provides a brief narrative for each fund, covering its purpose and scope, and a table indicating donors, recipients, expected duration, and executing agencies, as well as the amount of contribution and the arrangements for support costs. Document DP/1990/68 covers the trust funds established by the Administrator in 1989.

3. The present report provides summary financial information on the trust funds established by the Administrator since 1981, as requested by the Governing Council in its decision 89/60 of 30 June 1989. Pursuant to that decision, a background note giving details of the scope and nature of the activities of each trust fund will be made available to the Council.

I. TRUST FUNDS ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

4. From the initial three funds established in 1982, the Programme has expanded rapidly to cover 50 trust funds in operation by the end of 1989. Programme delivery moved from $326,968 in 1982 to $19,168,554 in 1989. This growth is summarized as follows:

Year	Number of trust funds in operation	Income	Expenditure
		(in United States dollars)	
1982	3	1 714 167	326 968
1983	8	50 235 324	3 035 312
1984	13	17 348 216	16 826 679
1985	16	13 493 339	22 063 795
1986	23	15 178 664	22 090 203
1987	33	15 621 481	14 050 098
1988	45	28 501 409	15 913 235
1989	50	28 154 722	19 168 554

5. Section A of the annex to the present report provides a summary of the income and expenditure of the individual trust funds, together with the balance of unexpended resources at 31 December 1989. Details of the income and expenditure of individual sub-trust funds are included in the audited financial statements submitted to the Governing Council each year.

II. SUB-TRUST FUNDS ESTABLISHED ON BEHALF OF TRUST FUNDS

A. United Nations Capital Development Fund

6. At the end of 1989, there were 13 sub-trust funds in operation under the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). Total income received to 1989 in respect of these sub-trust funds amounted to $23,893,678 and expenditure to $24,122,634 with an additional $15,237 transferred to the main fund, leaving an accumulated deficit of $244,193 at 31 December 1989.

B. United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development

7. At the end of 1989, there were 12 sub-trust funds in operation under the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD). Total income received to 1989 in respect of these sub-trust funds amounted to $25,379,618 and expenditure to $25,173,886, leaving an unexpended balance of $205,732 at 31 December 1989.

C. United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office

8. At the end of 1989 there were 20 sub-trust funds in operation under the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO). Total income received to 1989 in respect of these sub-trust funds amounted to $27,755,101 and expenditure to $24,670,543 with $120,000 transferred to the main fund, leaving an unexpended balance of $2,964,558 at 31 December 1989.

D. United Nations Volunteer programme

9. At the end of 1989 there were five sub-trust funds in operation under the United Nations Volunteer programme (UNV). Total income received to 1989 in respect of these sub-trust funds amounted to $3,628,906 and expenditure to $185,046, leaving an unexpended balance of $3,443,860 at 31 December 1989.

E. United Nations Development Fund for Women

10. At the end of 1989 there were five sub-trust funds in operation under the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). Total income received to 1989 in respect of these sub-trust funds amounted to $5,420,504 and expenditure to $1,522,318 with $41,035 transferred to the main fund, leaving an unexpended balance of $3,857,151 at 31 December 1989.

* * *

11. Sections B through F of the annex to the present report provide a summary of the total income and expenditure of the sub-trust funds established under the above trust funds, together with the balance of unexpended resources at 31 December 1989.

Annex

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON ALL TRUST FUNDS ESTABLISHED BY THE ADMINISTRATOR SINCE 1981

(Active as at 31 December 1989)

(United States dollars)

A. On behalf of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Year established	Trust fund	Donor	Income		Expenditure		Transfer	Unexpended resources at 31 December 1989
			Prior to 1989	1989	Prior to 1989	1989		
1982	Trust Fund for Technical Assistance to World Bank Project in Jamaica	Jamaica	3 148 723	-	3 103 844	-	(10 228)	34 651
	Trust Fund for the Training in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of specialists from developing countries	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	14 101 988	3 011 654	11 612 777	3 078 570	-	2 422 295
	Initial Initiative against Avoidable Disablement (IMPACT)	Private funding	676 735	67 581	675 297	60 889	-	8 130
1983	UNDP Trust Fund for Action on Development Issues	Various	4 979 058	900 000	4 897 699	498 239	-	483 120
	Trust Fund for the Special Netherlands Contributions for the Least Developed Countries	Netherlands	8 195 601	192 401	5 690 030	24 691	-	2 673 281
	UNDP Trust Fund for Developing Countries Afflicted by Famine and Malnutrition	Various	44 179 364	589 799	38 285 948	1 429 524	-	5 053 691
	Pérez-Guerrero Trust Fund for Economic and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries	Various	8 400 943	710 169	1 985 616	308 854	-	6 816 642
	Trust Fund for Technical Assistance to World Bank Project in Panama	Panama	5 601 784	78 999	5 346 818	(4 626)	-	338 591
1984	Trust Fund for the Norwegian Contribution to the Angolan Petroleum Training Centre in Sumbe (Angola)	Norway	4 643 039	27 488	4 249 999	-	-	420 528
	Trust Fund for Technical Assistance to World Bank Project in Zambia	Zambia	100 000	-	99 885	-	-	115
	Ethiopia-Italy Programme of Rehabilitation and Development (EIPRD)	Italy	7 293 780	140 829	5 627 133	796 873	-	1 018 603

Annex (continued)

Year established	Trust fund	Donor	Income		Expenditure		Transfer	Unexpended resources at 31 December 1989
			Prior to 1989	1989	Prior to 1989	1989		
1984 (cont'd)	Trust Fund for Assistance to Refugee-Related Development Projects in Africa	Various	9 600 224	1 540 284	4 727 821	1 157 665	-	5 255 022
	Trust Fund to Combat Poverty and Hunger in Africa	Various	2 869 694	-	2 824 900	-	-	44 794
1985	UNDP Trust Fund for Assistance to the Technical Co-operation Fund between Peru and Argentina to to Administer Food Aid	Peru	822 317	13 231	491 524	218 269	-	125 755
	UNDP Trust Fund for Support to the Programmes of the Ministry of Planning of Costa Rica	Costa Rica	784 085	34 384	178 542	189 756	-	450 171
	Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB)/UNDP Programme Trust Fund	Australia	1 538 816	337 768	983 944	420 319	-	472 321
1986	CIDA [Canadian International Development Agency]/UNDP Trust Fund for the Caribbean Project Development Facility	Canada	668 442	4 485	647 778	-	-	25 149
	CIDA/UNDP Trust Fund for the Pakistan National Household Survey Capability Programme	Canada	779 444	356 605	720 041	270 631	-	145 377
	UNDP Trust Fund for Receipt of Payments by Users of the Caribbean Project Development Facility	Various	249 822	213 672	249 822	-	-	213 672
	UNDP/Live Aid Foundation Trust Fund	Private funding	752 077	2 202	719 691	-	-	34 588
	UNDP/United Support of Artists for Africa Trust Fund	Private funding	1 606 487	20 658	1 318 882	(1 388)	-	309 651
	Government of France Trust Fund for the UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Assessment Programme (ESAP)	France	1 222 386	466 369	916 462	134 554	-	637 739
	CIDA/UNDP Trust Fund for African Project Development Facility	Canada	386 244	427 352	596 955	191 211	-	25 430
1987	CIDA/UNDP Trust Fund for the Bangladesh National Household Survey Capability Programme	Canada	198 351	414 756	243 253	350 520	-	19 334

Annex (continued)

Year established	Trust fund	Donor	Income		Expenditure		Transfer	Unexpended resources at 31 December 1989
			Prior to 1989	1989	Prior to 1989	1989		
1987 (cont'd)	Nicosia Master Plan: Implementation Phase	Federal Republic of Germany	122 006	8 504	-	15 001	-	115 509
	Finland/UNDP Trust Fund for the Construction of an Agro-Veterinary School in Rushashi (Rwanda)	Finland	2 005 903	1 792 083	50 767	22 379	-	3 724 840
	Trust Fund for Emergency Assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique	Various	1 917 683	558 740	992 872	950 600	-	532 951
	Finland Trust Fund for National Technical Co-operation Assessment and Programme Activities	Finland	2 200 727	152 354	-	130 288	-	2 222 793
	CIDA/UNDP Trust Fund to Support Project "Development of Underground Water Resources in Mali"	Canada	175 712	34 039	166 553	39 494	-	3 704
	Netherlands Trust Fund for Special Action Programme for Public Administration and Management	Netherlands	2 843 933	2 011 335	207 243	868 350	-	3 779 675
	UNDP Trust Fund for Participation of Officials from Developing Countries in the Working Group of the Committee of the Whole	Various	70 000	1 989	33 389	13 022	-	25 578
	Trust Fund for Special Economic Assistance Programmes	Various	305 015	19 817	22 913	107 454	-	194 465
	UNDP Trust Fund for Receipt of Payment by Users of the African Project Development Facility	Various	21 452	62 822	-	-	-	84 274
1988	CIDA/UNDP Trust Fund to Support Project "Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat" in Senegal	Canada	1 487 238	354 903	1 097 986	357 313	-	186 842
	UNDP Fund for Safe Motherhood Initiative	Netherlands	83 846	5 864	-	-	-	89 710
	UNDP Trust Fund for the Africa 2000 Network	Various	467 460	5 325 227	229 777	652 096	-	4 910 814

Annex (continued)

Year established	Trust fund	Donor	Income		Expenditure		Transfer	Unexpended resources at 31 December 1989
			Prior to 1989	1989	Prior to 1989	1989		
1988 (cont'd)	UNDP Trust Fund in Support of the Steering Committee and Secretariat for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD)	Various	935 363	414 633	832 602	217 033	-	300 361
	African Training and Management Services (ATMS) Project	Various	762 820	1 419 938	-	-	-	2 182 758
	UNDP Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund	United Nations Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund	1 058 187	3 470 233	-	3 784 546	-	2 743 874
	UNDP Fund for the Utilization of the Residual Funds of the United Nations Special Relief Office in Bangladesh (UNROB)	UNROB	6 400 000	41 609	-	2 837 436	-	3 604 173
	UNDP Fund for Emergency Assistance to the People's Republic of Bangladesh	Various	2 053 636	13 352	-	-	-	2 066 988
	UNDP Trust Fund: Social Mobilization for Development	Various	-	80 000	-	48 991	-	31 009
	UNDP Fund for the Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People	Various	1 421 335	62 848	-	-	-	1 484 183
	Preparation of an International Research Programme on Tropical Forestry	Private funding	100 000	25 255	-	-	-	125 255
	Co-ordination of International Agricultural Research	Private funding	50 000	975	-	-	-	50 975
1989	UNDP Trust Fund for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Angola	Various	-	224 719	-	-	-	224 719
	UNDP Trust Fund for Namibia	Various	-	1 733 682	-	-	-	1 733 682
	UNDP Trust Fund for the Regional Project: Cultural Heritage and Development	Various	-	101 500	-	-	-	101 500
	UNDP/Norway Trust Fund for the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America (PEC)	Norway	-	365 497	-	-	-	365 497

Annex (continued)

Year established	Trust fund	Donor	Income		Expenditure		Transfer	Unexpended resources at 31 December 1989
			Prior to 1989	1989	Prior to 1989	1989		
1989 (cont'd)	UNDP Trust Fund for Protection of the Ozone Layer	Finland	-	314 118	-	-	-	314 118
			149 281 720	28 154 722	99 828 763	19 168 554	(10 228)	58 428 897
	B. On behalf of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)							
1982	Community Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Nepal	Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor E.V.	1 162 625	1 099	1 146 905	-	-	16 819
1983	Rice Irrigation in Timbuktu Province (Mali)	Austria	336 012	173 884	500 000	-	-	9 896
	Construction of Regional Abattoirs in Segou and Sikasso (Mali)	Belgium	376 908	4 800	306 529	-	-	75 179
	Construction and Maintenance of Priority Feeder Roads	Italy	2 111 007	1 160	2 094 000	-	-	18 167
	Rehabilitation of Rural Water Reservoirs	Italy	2 260 779	-	2 996 082	-	-	(735 303) a/
1984	Sor Hydroelectric Plant (Senegal)	Italy	11 483 352	-	12 959 999	-	-	(1 476 647) a/
1985	Production of School Furniture	Norway	1 025 919	236 833	986 715	85 576	(15 237)	175 224
	Suspension Bridges (Phase II)	Switzerland	959 232	16 359	787 936	47 522	-	140 133
1986	Irrigated Agriculture in Farfar Plain (Mali)	Belgium	798 335	44 728	174 049	9 615	-	659 399
	Trust Fund for Belgian Experts	Belgium	141 267	3 305	121 761	-	-	22 811
1987	Small Earthern Dams	Norway	1 509 549	22 234	1 469 333	-	-	62 450
1988	Réhabilitation des routes rurales sur le versant sud-est du Fouta-Djallon (Guinea)	Canada	-	254 291	-	278 026	-	(23 735) b/
1989	Suspension Bridges (Phase III)	Switzerland	-	970 000	-	158 586	-	811 414
			22 164 985	1 728 693	23 543 309	579 325	(15 237)	(244 193)

/...

Year established	Trust fund	Donor	Income		Expenditure		Transfer	Unexpended resources at 31 December 1989
			Prior to 1989	1989	Prior to 1989	1989		
	C. On behalf of the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD)							
1983	Project Formulation and Design	Italy	138 009	2 283	104 530	-	-	35 762
1984	Regional Non-destructive Testing Network for Latin America and the Caribbean (Phase II)	Italy	1 740 250	2 016	1 706 852	8 529	-	26 885
	Development of National Scientific and Technological Capacity in Natural Resources Remote Sensing through Aerial and Satellite Photographic Interpretation	Italy	143 725	4 172	82 579	1 864	-	63 454
	Strengthening the National Capacity for Mineral Prospection	Italy	726 564	2 238	698 478	-	-	30 324
	Application of Technologies Appropriate for Rural Areas (Phase II)	Italy	1 950 306	5 023	1 888 006	8 208	-	59 115
	Reconnaissance and Exploration for Geothermal Resources	Italy	1 266 527	25 732	1 045 038	929 749	-	(682 528) a/
1985	Establishment of the Beijing National Food Technology and Quality Control Research and Development Centre	Italy	2 023 481	-	1 525 024	83 818	-	414 641
	Computer-based Management Training Programme	Norway	2 741 354	1 435	2 716 496	11 516	-	14 777
	Strengthening the Computer Education and Computing Capability at the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)	Norway	4 513 391	69 649	3 378 779	463 168	-	741 093
1986	Technological Information Pilot System (Demonstration Phase)	Italy	7 874 810	3 677	7 789 719	84 913	-	3 855
1989	Policy Dialogues for Strengthening Endogenous Capacities in Science and Technology in Developing Countries	Federal Republic of Germany	-	144 974	-	-	-	144 974
	Technological Information Pilot System (TIPS): Semi-commercialization (Bridging) Phase	Italy	-	2 000 000	-	2 646 620 c/	-	(646 620) a/
			23 118 419	2 261 199	20 935 501	4 238 385	-	205 732

Annex (continued)

Year established	Trust fund	Donor	Income		Expenditure		Transfer	Unexpended resources at 31 December 1989
			Prior to 1989	1989	Prior to 1989	1989		
	D. On behalf of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)							
1984	Establishment of a Thematic Cartography for the Operation of Saline Soils in the Region of Sine Salum (Senegal)	Canada	120 000	-	114 211	5 789	-	-
	National Institutional Support and Fuel Wood Plantation Establishment in Dessé (Ethiopia)	Finland	498 497	-	500 000	-	-	(1 503) b/
	Construction, Improvement and Maintenance of Secondary Roads (Brigade II) in Niger	Italy	4 024 016	3 988	3 967 000	-	-	61 004
	Construction, Improvement and Maintenance of Secondary Roads (Brigade II) in Senegal	Italy	8 514 518	26 993	8 248 000	-	-	293 511
	Construction, Improvement and Maintenance of Runways and Secondary Roads in Boa Vista and Maio Islands, Cape Verde	Italy	1 758 604	6 379	1 665 000	-	(99 983)	-
	Strengthening of the Project "Development of Agricultural Statistics" to Include Livestock Activities	Italy	874 040	1 639	850 000	-	-	25 679
	Installation of Hand Pumps on Existing Boreholes in Mali	Italy	138 810	1 357	118 935	-	(20 017)	1 215
	Management of Grazing Resources around Permanent Water Supplies	Sweden	770 710	6 111	689 445	(6 725)	-	94 101
	Creation of Family Wood Lots in the Region of Koudougou (Phase I) (Burkina Faso)	Sweden	708 900	-	692 284	-	-	16 616
	Improvement of Cooking Stoves in the Sahel	Sweden	155 774	-	150 580	-	-	5 194
	Reforestation in Southeast Niger	Sweden	1 303 624	20 827	810 759	-	(457 251)	55 641
1985	Wind Energy Utilization for Electrification	Denmark	2 257 000	525 620	2 204 925	(60 802)	-	638 497
1987	Creation of Family Wood Lots in the Provinces of Boulkiemde and Sanguie (Burkina Faso)	Sweden	1 725 625	1 220 599	1 900 393	860 974	-	184 857

Annex (continued)

Year established	Trust fund	Donor	Income		Expenditure		Transfer	Unexpended resources at 31 December 1989
			Prior to 1989	1989	Prior to 1989	1989		
1987 (cont'd)	Promotion and Production of Improved Cooking Stoves (Phase II)	Sweden	750 841	1 057 229	799 843	465 502	-	542 725
	Pilot Project in Agro-forestry Development in Dosso (Niger)	Sweden	-	579 419	391 627	237 056	457 251	467 987
1989	Support to the Construction and Diffusion of Improved Wood Stoves	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Village and Family Wood Lots in the Provinces of Sanguie and Boulkiemde (Burkina Faso)	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Integrated Village Afforestation in Louga and Bakel (Senegal)	Sweden	-	704 781	-	65 747	-	639 034
	Integrated Afforestation Project in the Louga, Bakel and Mbacke (Senegal)	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Land Use Management and Agro-Forestry Development in Dosso (Niger)	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-
			23 600 959	4 154 142	23 103 002	1 567 541	(120 000)	2 964 558
		B. On behalf of United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme						
1986	Republic of Korea Trust Fund for UNVs and Training	Republic of Korea	464 385	31 671	-	-	-	496 056
1989	Humanitarian Economic Assistance Programme to Afghanistan	Office of the Co-ordinator for United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan	-	1 000 000	-	185 046	-	814 954
	Multi-Sectoral Specialist Support in the South Pacific	Japan	-	500 000	-	-	-	500 000
	Africa Domestic Development Services Programme	Federal Republic of Germany	-	1 098 499	-	-	-	1 098 499
	Government of France Support for the Development of Volunteerism	France	-	534 351	-	-	-	534 351
			464 385	3 164 521	-	185 046	-	3 443 860

Annex (continued)

Year established	Trust fund	Donor	Income		Expenditure		Transfer	Unexpended resources at 31 December 1989
			Prior to 1989	1989	Prior to 1989	1989		
	F. On behalf of United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)							
1986	CIDA/UNIFEM Trust Fund for Women in Appropriate Food Cycle Technologies in Africa	Canada	1 569 798	156 020	622 541	477 211	(41 035)	585 031
	Contribution to the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), Vienna	Japan	390 300	18 882	286 334	24 376	-	98 472
1988	Women's Appropriate Food Technologies Project in the United Republic of Tanzania	Private funding	250 932	10 511	51 800	60 056	-	149 587
1989	Credit Scheme for Productive Activities of Women in the United Republic of Tanzania	Denmark	-	2 540 190	-	-	-	2 540 190
	Incorporation of Women in Mainstream Development Planning	Australia	-	483 871	-	-	-	483 871
			2 211 030	3 209 474	960 675	561 643	(41 035)	3 857 151

a/ Deficit covered by funds received after 31 December 1989.

b/ Deficit covered by contributions pledged by Governments for current and prior years.

c/ Includes an expenditure of $652,276 incurred in 1988.